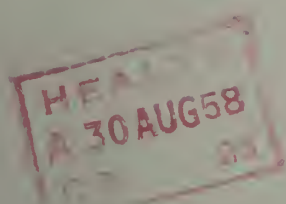


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EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
1957

JOHN W. SCHOLEY, M.B., Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of Health.

J. A. F. SAVILLE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Members of the Health & Housing Committee.

1957 - 58.

Chairman:-

R. Couling, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:-

Mrs. N. Robson.

Members.

Baumber, A.
Bell, C. R. T.
Brandeth, Dr. T. K.
Brighton, J. H. (J.P.)
Brooks, Miss M. E.
Codd, F.
Clarke, Rev. C.
Dumford, S. F.
Farrow, E.
Hatcliffe, Mrs. E. G.
Howard, J. B.
Ladbroke, A. W.
Lamyman, F.
Lamyman, S. F.
Leggate, A.
Moor, A.
Tomlinson, B.
Wright, G. C.

Ex - Officio

Davies, R. O.
Smallhorn, Dr. T. (J.P.)
Taylor, J.

Clerk of the Council - A. P. Hazelton, Esq.

LIST OF COUNCILLORS AND PARISHES REPRESENTED:

1957/1958.

ANWICK .. .. .	..	Lamyman, F.
ASGARBY AND HOWELL ..	..	Sardeson, G.
ASHBY AND BLOKHOLME ..	..	Clarke, Rev. G.
ASWARBY AND SWARBY ..	..	Barker, H.
AUNSBY & DEMBLEBY ..	..	Fairchild, T.
BILLINGHAY .. .. .	..	Couling, R.
		Maplethorpe, C.
		Tomlinson, B.
BLANKNEY .. .. .	..	Curtis, T.
BRAUNCEWELL .. .. .	..	Taylor, J.
BURTON PEDWARDINE ..	..	Key, E. M.
CRANWELL & BYARDS ..	..
	LEAP	Masters, E. L.
CULVERTHORPE & KELBY ..	..	Bowlby, Lt.Col. F.E.S.(M.C.)
DIGBY .. .. .	..	Crust, J. E.
DOGDYKE .. .. .	..	Lamyman, S. F.
DORRINGTON .. .. .	..	Dixon, J. W.
EWERBY AND EVEDON ..	..	Dumford, S. F.
GREAT HALE .. .. .	..	Howard, J. B.
HECKINGTON .. .. .	..	Brandeth, Dr. T. K.
		Cullen, R. B.
		Hatcliffe, Mrs. E. G.
HELPRINGHAM .. .. .	..	Ladbrook, A. W.
		Widdowson, W.L.M.
KIRKBY LA THORPE .. ..	..	Codd, F.
LEASINGHAM .. .. .	..	Pattinson, S.E.B.
LITTLE HALE .. .. .	..	Shields, N.
MARTIN .. .. .	..	Wright, G. C.
NEWTON AND HACEBY &	..	
	WALCOT 'F'	Pick, G. W.
NORTH KYME .. .. .	..	Harrod, J. T.
NORTH RAUCEY .. .. .	..
OSBOURNBY .. .. .	..	Robson, Mrs. N.
ROWSTON .. .. .	..	Moor, A.
ROXHOLME .. .. .	..	Coney, F. G.
RUSKINGTON .. .. .	..	Brighton, J. H. (J.P.)
		Smallhorn, Dr. T. (J.P.)
		Tomlinson, W.
SCOPWICK .. .. .	..	Baumber, A.
SCREDINGTON .. .. .	..	Bell, C. R. T.
SILK WILLOUGHBY .. ..	..	Blount, E.
SOUTH KYME .. .. .	..	Wood, S. T.
SOUTH RAUCEBY .. .. .	..	Christian, Mrs. E. M. (J.P.)
SWATON .. .. .	..	Smith, C. H.
TEMPLE BRUER, ETC ..	..	Davies, R. O.
THREEKINGHAM .. .. .	..
TIMBERLAND .. .. .	..
WALCOT 'B' .. .. .	..	Farrow, E.
WILSFORD .. .. .	..	Brooks, Miss. M. E.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health

JOHN W. SCHOLEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector

JOHN A. F. SAVILLE.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

CLIFFORD RHODES

LESLIE SCHOFIELD

CLERK

MISS E. P. JONES.

RODENT OPERATOR

W. R. GILL.

EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ADMINISTRATIVE AREA.

NORTH KESTEVEN R. D. C.

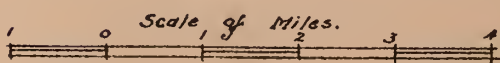
HORNCASTLE R. D. C.



WEST KESTEVEN R. D. C.



SOUTH KESTEVEN R. D. C.



STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of Administrative District...	...	...	123,406 acres.
Population (Registrar General's figure 1957)			
Estimated Mid Year Home Population	...		20,920.
Population (Census 1931)....	...	...	18,858.
Population (Census 1951)....	...	...	21,825.
Number of inhabited dwellings as at 31/12/57..			5,588.
Number of inhabited dwellings (Census 1931)			4,348.
Number of inhabited dwellings (Census 1951)			5,146.
Rateable Value (31st March, 1957).	...	...	£177,863.
Sum represented by a 1d Rate (1956/1957)	...		£722.11.3d,

The Rural District of East Kesteven comprises 41 civil parishes and extends to 123,406 acres (193 square miles) from the now reclaimed and fertile fenlands to the fringe of the limestone hills of the Midland Shires. Situated in the Kesteven Division of Lincolnshire, it is bounded on the east by the River Witham and the great Forty Foot Drain. On the south the District limit is defined for some distance by the main road from Grantham to the East Coast. It passes across this towards Folkingham, on the trunk road from Lincoln to London, and then takes a north-westerly course to Ermine Street at Wilsford Heath. This long straight road is followed northwards past Byard's Leap to Temple Bruer, where the boundary turns eastwards again, crossing the Lincoln road at Blankney Heath and thence past Metherringham Station and along the line of Metherringham Delph, back to the River Witham.

The inhabitants of the district generally, are engaged in agriculture. In addition, there are to be found a few minor miscellaneous trades and industries and large R.A.F. establishments at Cranwell and Digby.

EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PARISHES.	Civilian Population.			Area in Acres	No. of Occupied houses.	Total No. of houses.
	Census 1931	Census 1951	Estimated 1956.			
ANWICK... ..	235	214	227	2,016	79	86
ASGARBY & HOWELL .	164.	122	133	2,310	33	36
ASHBY & BLOXHOLME .	286	357	288	4,104	84	97
ASWARBY & SWARBY .	201	188	166	2,648	54	59
AUNSBY & DEMBLEBY .	188	137	143	2,944	50	52
BILLINGHAY	1,222	1,561	1,649	3,671	543	557
BLANKNEY.	546	587	396	6,781	119	127
BRAUNCEWELL	119	102	75	2,682	22	30
BURTON PEDWARDINE .	161	164	134	1,898	35	43
CRANWELL & BYARDS LEAP. .	503	384	374	2,793	120	124
CULVERTHORPE AND KELBY .	133	113	94	1,953	30	35
DIGBY	396	467	440	2,494	134	141
DOGDYKE... ..	255	247	226	730	69	80
DORRINGTON	368	336	352	1,978	137	148
EWERBY AND EVEDON .	394	366	320	4,886	106	119
GREAT HALE	657	586	566	3,701	178	197
HECKINGTON	1,636	1,728	1,810	4,502	610	628
HELPRINGHAM	737	704	731	3,410	241	262
KIRKBY LA THORPE .	206	276	257	2,577	77	83
LEASINGHAM	367	465	447	2,082	161	166
LITTLE HALE.... .	223	221	204	2,488	59	66
MARTIN... ..	672	1,063	771	3,777	242	292
NEWTON & HACEBY .	180	143	114	2,067	37	50
NORTH KYME	594	564	568	3,893	186	197
NORTH RAUCEBY.. .	228	198	174	3,211	61	63
OSBOURNBY	327	359	359	1,476	125	137
ROWSTON..	187	160	160	1,879	55	59
ROXHOLM..	119	118	70	935	25	28
RUSKINGTON	1,246	1,764	2,201	3,957	773	791
SCOPWICK.	413	425	384	3,983	130	134
SCREDINGTON	296	259	267	2,634	84	87
SILK WILLOUGHBY .	181	180	181	2,590	60	66
SOUTH KYME	397	390	365	4,930	114	124
SOUTH RAUCEBY.. .	258	281	243	2,581	76	97
SWATON... ..	232	265	247	3,274	74	78
TEMPLE BRUER ETC .	158	137	127	3,785	36	40
THREEKINGHAM... .	218	264	193	2,581	60	66
TIMBERLAND	618	527	529	4,689	172	184
WALCOT 'B'	469	499	490	3,339	161	172
WALCOT 'F'	115	95	70	1,773	24	30
WILSFORD..	452	396	423	2,604	152	168

Public Health Department,
18, Northgate,
Sleaford.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the annual report for the year 1957.

The statistics call for little comment and compare favourably with those for the national average.

The general health for the area remained good but like a large area of the country we suffered from a widespread influenza epidemic in the autumn. The infection affected all age groups but it was mainly the elderly who suffered from the severer form of the infection.

Once again several cases of acute Poliomyelitis occurred in the area and I feel it is significant that there were no fatal cases. Whilst this is undoubtedly partly due to improved methods of treating these cases, it is also probably helped considerably by the better education of the public in the detection of the earlier signs and symptoms of the illness.

During the year a start was made on the immunisation of certain age groups against acute Poliomyelitis and it is hoped that as this becomes more freely available the increase of this dreaded illness which has taken place in recent years will be rapidly diminished.

Once again there was no notified case of Diphtheria or Smallpox but this in no way diminishes the need for the public to take advantage of the preventive measures which are offered to them.

The slum clearance programme has been pushed on vigorously and entails a great deal of work from the staff of the Public Health Department. I would like to record my appreciation of their efforts.

I would also like to thank the Clerk and Members of the Council for their co-operation throughout the year.

J. W. Scholey.

Medical Officer of Health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951.

NOTE: Birth and Death Rates.

As the age and sex distribution of the population in different areas materially affects both the Birth and Death Rates of those areas, comparability factors allowing for this are issued by the Registrar General for each Local Government Unit. These factors may be used for calculating what are termed in this Report as 'Net' rates and fairer comparisons are obtained if the latter are used when comparing rates with those of any other area (when these have been similarly adjusted) or with the rates for the Country as a whole. In addition to the adjustment made this year to the death rate area comparability factors, the birth rate area comparability factors have also been adjusted to take account of the presence of sterile population in institutions or mentally deficient.

These factors for Births and Deaths in respect of East Kesteven are 1.13 and 1.29 respectively. The corresponding figure when multiplied by the Crude Rate (that is, for Births and Deaths as the case may be) will give the 'Nett' Rate.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Total.	180.	164.	344.
Legitimate.	177.	159.	336.
Illegitimate.	3.	5.	8.

Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population.	16.44
Nett Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population.	18.58
Rate for England and Wales.	16.1

<u>Stillbirths.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Total.	2.	4.	6.
Legitimate.	1.	4.	5.
Illegitimate.	1.	-	1.

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 (Total live and still) births	17.14
Rate for England and Wales.	22.4

<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	99.	76.	175.

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population.	8.37
Nett Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	10.80
Rate for England and Wales.	11.5

Maternal Mortality (i.e. Deaths due to Pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.)

No. of Deaths.	Nil.
Rate per 1,000 total births (i.e. live and still)	0.00
Rate for England and Wales.	0.47

Infant Mortality (i.e. Deaths of Infants under one year of age.)

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
No. of deaths.	7.	2.	9.
Legitimate.	7.	2.	9.
Illegitimate.	-	-	-

<u>All Infants.</u>	<u>East Kesteven.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
Rate per 1,000 live births.	26.16	23.0

Legitimate InfantsEast KestevenEngland &
WalesRate per 1,000 legitimate
live births

26.16

-

Illegitimate Infants.Rate per 1,000 illegitimate
live births

0.00

-

Of the total infant deaths 8 (or 89%) occurred among children under four weeks of age - 6 male, 2 female.

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - 23.2

Births.

The live birth rate of 16.44 per thousand of the estimated population was lower by 1.70 than that of the previous year. The number of live births belonging to the district being 344 (180 males 164 females) compared with 371 (185 males 186 females) in 1956. The 8 illegitimate live births representing 2.32 per cent of the total showed a decrease on the figures for the previous year when there were 10 such births representing 2.67 per cent.

The number of Stillbirths (6) was lower than last year and the stillbirth rate (17.14) was lower than the average for ten years with the exception of the year 1951 when there was only one such stillbirth.

The following table gives comparative statistics relating to Births in the East Kesteven Rural District since 1946.

LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS		
Year	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population	No.	Rate per 1,000 total births
1946	-	-	355	22.05	-	-
1947	367	20	387	23.5	12	30.07
1948	347	19	366	20.22	13	37.07
1949	343	8	351	20.00	6	16.81
1950	316	16	332	15.46	9	26.39
1951	354	10	364	16.38	1	2.74
1952	336	11	347	14.80	7	19.77
1953	331	15	346	16.74	6	19.89
1954	325	13	338	17.01	7	20.29
1955	301	12	313	15.45	7	21.87
1956	361	10	371	18.14	9	23.68
1957	336	8	344	16.44	6	17.14

Civilian population used as basis of calculating rates up to 1949. Since 1949 the total population figures have been used.

Comparative Table 11 - Vital Statistics - 1946 - 1957.

Year.	Population Mid Year R.G. Estimate.	No. of Live Births.			Crude Birth Rate.	No. of Stillbirths.			Deaths under one year of age.			Inf. Mort. Rate.	No. of Deaths.			Crude Death Rate.	Nett Death Rate.
		M	F	Total		M	F	Total	M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
1946	16,100	165	190	355	22.05	4	8	12	7	10	17	36.6	100	80	180	11.18	-
1947	16,400	204	183	387	23.5	5	8	13	11	4	15	43.9	96	90	186	11.3	-
1948	17,610	192	174	366	20.22	5	1	6	8	4	12	40.98	95	76	171	9.71	-
1949	17,550	180	171	351	20.00	6	1	7	8	4	12	34.18	109	78	187	10.65	-
1950	21,470	181	151	332	15.46	1	3	4	5	3	8	36.14	109	111	220	11.22	-
1951	22,210	198	166	364	16.38	1	4	5	3	7	15	24.16	103	91	194	8.73	9.60
1952	23,450	178	169	347	14.80	3	4	7	3	4	7	43.23	87	97	184	7.85	8.63
1953	20,670	188	158	346	16.74	2	4	6	4	7	11	31.79	97	75	172	8.32	9.15
1954	19,870	169	169	338	17.61	6	1	7	3	1	4	11.8	109	92	201	10.12	11.03
1955	20,260	164	149	313	15.45	6	1	7	6	2	8	25.56	101	74	175	8.64	10.28
1956	20,450	185	186	371	18.14	2	7	9	5	2	7	18.37	92	97	189	9.24	11.83
1957	20,920	180	164	344	16.44	2	4	6	7	2	9	26.16	99	76	175	8.37	10.80

For the years 1938/49 deaths of non-civilians were excluded from the Registrar General's returns and Civilian population figures were therefore used for calculating the Death Rates. These deaths have, however, been included in the 1950/54 returns and the Total population figures have therefore been used in determining the Rates for those years.

Comparative Table 1.

Vital Statistics - 1946 - 57.

Year	Infantile Mortality Rate			Birth Rate (crude)			Death Rate (crude)		
	East Kesteven	Kesteven County	England & Wales	East Kesteven	Kesteven County	England & Wales	East Kesteven	Kesteven County	England & Wales
1946	36.62	39.65	43	22.05	20.06	19.1	11.18	11.95	11.5
1947	43.9	33.31	41	23.5	21.37	20.5	11.3	11.87	12.0
1948	40.98	30.46	34	20.22	19.20	17.9	9.71	11.04	10.8
1949	34.18	37.20	32	20.00	18.45	16.7	10.65	11.77	11.7
1950	36.14	41.30	30	15.46	16.78	15.8	11.22	11.20	11.6
1951	24.16	28.09	30	16.38	16.36	15.5	8.73	10.78	12.5
1952	43.23	35.32	27.6	14.80	15.56	15.3	7.85	9.84	11.3
1953	31.79	36.80	26.8	16.74	16.16	17.0	8.32	11.56	12.2
1954	11.8	24.32	25.5	17.01	16.16	15.2	10.12	11.95	11.3
1955	25.56	25.97	24.9	15.45	15.70	15.00	8.64	12.36	11.7
1956	18.87	28.19	23.8	18.14	16.12	15.7	9.24	12.35	11.7
1957	26.16	20.55	23.00	16.44	16.05	16.1	8.37	10.84	11.5

Deaths.

Details of deaths now supplied by the Registrar General are classified under the 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

Chief Causes of Death.

The following is a statement of the Chief causes of deaths occurring in the East Kesteven Rural District in 1957.

<u>Cause of Death:</u>	<u>No of Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 est. population.</u>
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	29	1.39
Coronary Disease, Angina.	28	1.34
Other heart disease	24	1.15
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	18	0.86

The crude death rate from all causes was 8.37 per thousand of the estimated population, while the Nett Rate was 10.80 compared with 11.83 for the previous year. The number of deaths which now includes those members of the services stationed in the area was the lowest since 1953. The figures for 1956 being (crude 9.24 Nett 11.83.)

There were 9 deaths of infants under one year of age representing an Infant Mortality Rate of 26.16 per 1,000 live births compared with 7 deaths in 1956 representing a rate of 18.87 per 1,000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rate for 1957 being the highest since 1953 when there was 11 such deaths representing an Infant Mortality Rate of 31.79 per 1,000 live births.

There were again no deaths in the East Kesteven Rural District from Maternal Causes.

Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis were nil during 1957.

The deaths registered under Heart Disease during 1957 numbered 56. Reference to the Chief Causes of Death shows that this remains the principal cause. The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 2.62 compared with 2.88 for 1956.

The following is a statement of fatalities from Heart Disease during the years 1946 - 1957:-

Year	No. of Deaths			Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of population.	Percentage to total Deaths from all causes.
	M	F	Total		
1946	33	26	59	3.04	32.8
1947	25	18	43	2.62	23.1
1948	33	23	56	3.18	32.75
1949	34	25	59	3.36	32.08
1950	32	40	72	3.45	32.73
1951	30	32	62	2.79	31.95
1952	27	23	50	2.13	27.17
1953	26	20	46	2.22	26.74
1954	33	32	65	3.14	32.50
1955	39	26	65	3.21	37.14
1956	28	31	59	2.88	31.21
1957	40	16	56	2.68	32.00

NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1957.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	3	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	9	18
Diabetes	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	18	29
Coronary disease, angina	22	6	28
Hypertension with heart disease	3	1	4
Other Heart diseases	15	9	24
Other circulatory diseases	5	4	9
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	2	7
Bronchitis	3	3	6
Other disease of respiratory system	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	2	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	9	18
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	2	1	3
Suicide	1	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
All causes	99	76	175

Causes of Death at different periods of life - 1957.

Cause of Death.	Total.	Sex.	0	1	5	15	25	45	65	75
1. Tuberculosis Respiratory.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis Other.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other Infective & parasitic diseases.	1.	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	1.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	3	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus.	1	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	3	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	9	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7
	9	F	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes.	1	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	11	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
	18	F	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
18. Coronary disease, angina.	22	M	-	-	-	-	2	5	11	4
	6	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	3	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	1	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20. Other heart disease.	15.	M	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	9
	9	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6
21. Other circulatory disease.	5	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	4	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
22. Influenza.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia.	5	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	2	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
24. Bronchitis.	3	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	3	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	1	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	3	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	1	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	4	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	2.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined	9	M	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	4
	9	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7
33. Motor Vehicle accidents.	1	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. All other accidents.	2	M	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	1	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
35. Suicide.	1	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Homicide & Operations of War.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS - 1957.

PARISH.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTALS.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ANWICK	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
ASGARBY & HOWELL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ASHBY & BLOXHOPE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ASWARBY & SMARBY	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
AUNSBY & DEMBLEBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
BILLINGHAY	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	10	9
BLANKNEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
BRAUNCEWELL	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
BURTON PEDWARDINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRANWELL AND BYARDS LEAP	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	6	2
CULVERTHORPE & KELBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
DIGBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
DOG DYKE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1
DORRINGTON	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3
EWERBY & EVEDON	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2
GREAT HALE	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
HECKINGTON	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	8	9
HELPRINGHAM	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
KIRKBY LA THORPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEASINGHAM	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	3	5
LITTLE HALE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
MARTIN	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
NEWTON & HACEBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
NORTH KYME	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
NORTH RAUCEBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSBOURNBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
ROWSTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROXHOLME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
RUSKINGTON	2	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	2	-	12	10
SCOPWICK	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
SCREDINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
SILK WILLOUGHBY	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
SOUTH KYME	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
SOUTH RAUCEBY	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2
SWATON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
TEMPLE BRUER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
THREEKINGHAM	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TIMBERLAND	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	3
WILCOT 'B'	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	2
WILCOT 'F'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WILSFORD.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Totals.	8	4	7	4	10	6	11	3	10	10	2	8	7	6	8	6	7	5	11	7	9	8	9	9	99	76

Average Age at death during 1957.

Ignoring deaths of Infants under one year of age, the average age of persons dying in East Kesteven during 1957, was

Males 68.14 years.
Females 71.5 years.

The following Statistical Tables may be of some interest in regard to births, deaths, etc.

Infant Deaths from Stated Causes 1957.

Cause of Death	Under One day	1 - 7 days	1 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	Total under 1 year
Respiratory Failure	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Cardiac Failure	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Duodenal Atresia	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Prematurity	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Hydrops Foetalis	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
Hydrocephalis Meningocele	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Pulmonary Atelectasis	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
TOTALS	3	3	2	8	-	1	9

Cancer Deaths - 1957.

(Taken from the Return of deaths to the Sanitary Authority.)

Age Groups	Stomach	Lung Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Colon	Rectum	Other Sites	Total
	M F	M F	F	F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Under 30	- -	- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -
30 - 40	- -	- -	-	1	- -	- 1	- -	- 2
40 - 50	- 2	- -	1	-	- -	- -	- -	- 3
50 - 60	- -	- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -
60 - 65	- -	- -	-	-	- 1	- -	1 2	1 3
65 - 70	- -	- -	1	1	1 -	- -	- 1	1 3
70 - 75	- 1	- 1	-	-	- 1	1 -	- -	1 3
75 - 80	1 -	- -	1	1	1 -	1 -	1 2	4 4
80 - 85	- -	- -	-	-	- 1	- -	1 -	1 1
85 - 90	- -	- -	-	-	- -	- -	1 -	1 -
Over 90	- -	- -	-	-	- -	1 -	- -	1 -
TOTALS	1 3	- 1	3	3	2 3	3 1	4 5	10 19

NUMBERS AND CAUSES OF DEATHS DURING THE YEARS 1950 - 1957.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	4	1	1	3	2	1	-
" other	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2	7	7	6	7	1	4
" lung, bronchus	3	2	3	-	2	3	4	1
" breast	1	-	4	4	1	3	5	3
" uterus	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	3
Other malignant & lymphatic	21	15	11	17	21	12	18	18
Diabetes	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	30	37	26	29	33	25	26	29
Coronary disease, angina	20	23	24	23	29	29	36	28
Hypertension with heart disease	18	17	6	1	7	7	5	4
Other heart diseases	34	22	20	22	29	29	18	24
Other circulatory diseases	6	7	7	7	12	9	8	9
Influenza	1	3	-	3	7	1	1	-
Pneumonia	9	2	12	2	7	8	8	7
Bronchitis	3	10	6	9	7	3	8	6
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	3	1	7	4	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	1	1	-	1	4	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	5	6	4	2	6	8	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	3	3	-	2	5	1	4
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	3	1	1	2	1	2	5	4
Other defined and ill defined diseases	26	25	25	15	20	12	14	18
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	7	1	4	2	1	1
All other accidents	8	7	4	7	9	6	9	3
Suicide	4	-	1	4	-	-	4	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-
All causes	220	194	184	172	201	175	189	175

General Provision of Health Services.

The County Medical Officer of Health and his staff are responsible for the active operation of the Health Services under Part III. of the National Health Service Act, 1946:-

These include:-

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Midwifery.

Health Visiting.

Home Nursing.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Ambulance Services.

Domestic Help.

Prevention of Illness, Care and aftercare.

Health Education.

In addition the County Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the School Medical Services set up under the provisions of the Education Acts and regulations made thereunder.

Nursing in the Homes. Under the County Council Scheme there are six District Nurse Midwives in the area - at Blankney, Scopwick, Martin, Rauceby, Osbournby and Helpringham. They give an excellent service to the Community and in addition they also act as Health Visitors, School Visitors and Tuberculosis Visitors. There is also one full-time Health Visitor/School Nurse working in the area and especially covering the larger more populated parishes of Ruskington, Billingham and Heckington.

Home Helps.

These are provided for the whole of the East Kesteven Area on application to the District Supervisor, Riversdale House Clinic, Westgate, Sleaford.

Hospital Services.

The hospitals administered by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board serve the area - General Hospitals at Lincoln, Grantham and Boston. Maternity Units at Grantham, Lincoln and Sleaford.

Infectious Diseases Hospital at Lincoln.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Clinics are held in the following Parishes:-

BILLINGHAY (Church Hall)	Second & Fourth Wednesdays.
CRANWELL (R.A.F. Station)	First & Third Thursdays.
HECKINGTON (Village Hall)	Third Thursday.
MARTIN (Dr. R.E. Riley's Surgery)	Third Wednesday.
OSBOURNBY (Village Hall)	Last Thursday.
SLEAFORD (Riversdale House)	Every Monday.

Welfare Foods:-

Welfare foods are available from the above Welfare Centres on the days of opening and from Riversdale House, Westgate, Sleaford Mondays to Fridays 9.15 a.m. - 4.45 p.m. and Saturdays 9.15 a.m. - 11.54 a.m.

Ambulance Service.

Administered by the Kesteven County Council with both ambulance and sitting car vehicles based in Sleaford.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Free Diphtheria immunisation and Smallpox vaccination carried out by Medical Practitioners under the County Council scheme, as also is the vaccination against Poliomyelitis and Whooping Cough.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Infant Welfare, Dental, Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic, E.N.T., Rheumatism and Heart, Speech Therapy and Child Guidance Clinics are held at Riversdale House, Sleaford. Ophthalmic, E.N.T. and Rheumatism and Heart Clinics are held at the County Council Clinic under arrangements with the Regional Hospital Boards. Surgeons attend as required and all services with the exception of Infant Welfare are by appointment only.

Children's Officer:-

This office was established by the Kesteven County Council under the terms of the Children's Act 1948.

Miss G. A. Shee, O.C.E., M.B.M.,
County Offices,
Sleaford.

Sleaford 241.

National Assistance.

The Area Office for the National Assistance Board is situated at:-

11 Avenue Road,
Grantham.

Grantham 754.

National Insurance.

The local office of the Ministry of National Insurance is situated at :-

54 Westgate,
Sleaford.

Sleaford 478.

Mental Health and Welfare.

The Chief Duly Authorised Officer and Chief Welfare Officer for the County is:-

W. E. Vickers, M.B.E.,
County Offices,
Sleaford.

Sleaford 241.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

829 cases of infectious diseases etc. were notified during 1957 as compared with 91 in 1956 and 459 in 1955.

The Notification Rates per 1,000 population were as follows :-

Smallpox	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.28
Diphtheria	0.00
Measles	31.02
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.00
Whooping Cough	5.87
Acute Pneumonia	1.38
Meningococcal Meningitis	0.14
Erysipelas	0.19
Acute Poliomyelitis (Total)	0.52
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0.14
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non Paralytic)	0.38
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.04
Dysentery	0.00
Chicken Pox	0.00
Malaria	0.04
Food Poisoning	0.04
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00
Typhoid Fever	0.04

Smallpox.

No case of this disease was notified in the County. The last case occurring in Kesteven in 1931.

Scarlet Fever.

6 cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with 30 in 1956 and an average of 22 during the years 1950 - 57.

Diphtheria.

No case of this disease has been notified in East Kesteven since 1948.

Measles.

649 cases of this disease were notified during the year. There were NO deaths.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

No case of this disease was notified during the year compared with 1 in 1956 and prior to that date the last case occurred in 1946.

Whooping Cough.

123 cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with 45 in 1946 and an average of 118 during the years 1950/57.

Pneumonia.

Only Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonias are notifiable and 29 cases were notified during the year compared with 3 in 1956. Deaths from all forms of Pneumonia during the year numbered 7 compared with 8 in 1956.

Meningococcal Infection.

3 cases were notified during the year, the highest since before 1950.

Erysipelas.

4 cases of this disease was notified during the year compared with 3 in 1956.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

11 cases (3 Paralytic and 8 Non-Paralytic) were recorded during the year, the highest since the tragic year of 1950 when there were 61 cases notified and several deaths. Fortunately this year the cases were relatively mild and there were no fatalities.

The following table shows the sex and age groups of the patients concerned.

Age	Paralytic		Non-Paralytic	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 - 2	-	-	1	-
2 - 3	1	-	1	-
3 - 5	1	-	1	-
5 - 10	1	-	3	1
Over 25	-	-	-	1

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Only 1 case was notified during the year, same as in 1956.

Dysentery.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Malaria.

One case of this disease was notified during the year reoccurring in the case of an ex-serviceman returning to this district. No other cases have been notified since 1951.

Food Poisoning.

Only one single case of food poisoning was notified during the year, a male child under 2 years of age. Causal organism not identified.

Paratyphoid.

No cases of this disease have been notified since 1954.

Typhoid Fever.

One case of this disease was credited to this district during the year, but in fact this was a mistake on the part of the person responsible for keeping such records - no case of this disease actually occurring in the East Kesteven Rural area since 1952 when there was an isolated case.

Tuberculosis.

10 new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, 9 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary. The following table shows the incidence in sex and age groups:-

Age Periods	New Cases			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	1
10	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	-
20	1	1	-	-
25	3	2	-	-
35	-	-	-	-
45	-	1	-	-
55	-	-	-	-
65 and over.	-	-	-	-
Total	5	4	-	1

The following tables show the incidence of infectious diseases in various forms, in the East Kesteven Rural Area:-

Geographical Distribution of Infectious Diseases - 1957.

Parishes.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Poliomyelitis.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Food Poisoning.	Puerperal Fever.	Malaria.	Meningitis.	Totals.
Anwick.	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Asgarby & Howell.	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ashby & Bloxholme.	-	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Aswarby & Swarby.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aunsby & Dembleby.	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Billingham.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Blankney.	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Brauncewell.	-	-	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Burton Pedwardine.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cranwell & Byards Leap.	2	1	96	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Culverthorpe & Kelby.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Digby.	1	-	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Dogdyke.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Dorrington.	-	24	68	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Ewerby & Evedon.	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Great Hale.	-	2	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Heckington.	-	-	120	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	123
Helpringham.	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Kirkby Laythorpe.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leasingham.	-	6	5	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	15
Little Hale.	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Martin.	-	5	77	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	89
Newton & Haceby.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
North Kyme.	-	2	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
North Rauceby.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osbourneby.	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Rowston.	-	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Roxholme.	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Ruskington.	1	45	6	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	64
Scopwick.	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Scredington.	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Silk Willoughby.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Kyme.	-	-	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
South Rauceby.	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Swaton.	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Temple Bruer, etc.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Threekingham.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timberland.	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Walcot, B.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Walcot, F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilsford.	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total.	6	123	649	29	11	1	4	1	1	1	3	829

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS - 1957.

Age Groups.	SCARLET FEVER.		WHOOPING COUGH.		MEASLES.		PNEUMONIA.		POLIO-MYELITIS.		TYPHOID FEVER.		ERYSIPELAS.		FOOD POISONING		PUERPERAL PYREXIA.		MALARIA.		MENINGITIS.	
0-1	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1-2	-	-	11	7	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2-3	-	-	7	9	16	22	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-4	2	-	4	5	23	25	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-5	-	-	11	11	28	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5-10	-	-	2	1	31	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	2	-	24	27	184	174	2	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	1	-	-	1	32	33	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-35	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
45-65	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	6	-	60	63	522	527	20	9	9	2	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	3	-

Seasonal Distribution of Infectious Diseases - 1957.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Polio-myelitis.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Food Poisoning.	Puerperal Pyrexia	Malaria.	Meningitis.
January.	4.	40.	19.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.
February.	1.	21.	23.	-	-	-	1.	-	1.	-	-
March.	-	2.	38.	1	-	-	1.	-	-	-	1.
April.	-	34.	116.	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May.	-	6.	96.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June.	-	8.	122.	3.	-	3.	1.	-	-	-	1.
July.	-	8.	196.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August.	1.	3.	34.	-	3.	-	-	1.	-	-	-
September.	-	1.	3.	-	6.	-	-	-	-	1.	-
October.	-	-	2.	21.	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-
November.	-	-	-	-	-	1.	1.	-	-	-	-
December.	-	-	-	4.	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Totals.	6.	123.	649.	29.	11.	1.	4.	1.	1.	1.	3.

Notified Cases of Infectious Disease in East Kent 1950 - 1957.

Disease	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Scarlet Fever	64	4	31	16	17	14	30	6
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	219	357	73	479	7	273	8	649
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	118	123	169	104	37	146	45	123
Acute Pneumonia	6	23	7	14	11	14	3	29
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Erysipelas	1	1	2	1	-	2	3	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	61	2	-	1	-	4	-	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	2	-	2	2	1	1
Dysentery	1	-	1	-	6	1	1	-
Chicken Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	9	-	2	-	2	-	1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	471	522	288	618	81	459	91	829

Public Health Department,
18, Northgate,
Sleaford,

July, 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the
East Kesteven Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the work and activities of your Public Health Inspectors for the year 1957.

This report, whilst fairly comprehensive so far as the most important aspects of our works is concerned can only give an insight into the many and varied duties performed by the department's officers. The spate of legislation affecting local authorities since the war has imposed a heavy responsibility on your staff, and in fact the principal enactments have been primarily concerned with public health administration. A considerable portion of the work carried out by your Public Health staff, by its very routine is unseen and unheard but nevertheless is of paramount importance. Your officers have endeavoured to carry out their duties with tact and discretion, and have approached the many persons with whom they have come in contact with as friends and advisers, rather than representatives of an authority wielding official powers.

I wish to record my appreciation of the loyalty and efficiency of your Public Health Inspectors, Mr. Clifford Rhodes and Mr. L. A. Schofield, and to the manual workers under my control. For the co-operation and pleasant relations that have been shown by my colleagues in other departments I convey my thanks and also to Miss Gillian Pattison the newly appointed member of my staff who has been responsible for the printing and setting out of this report.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am indebted to you for your continued interest and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

J. A. F. SAVILLE.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The health and comfort of a community depend to no small degree on the speedy removal from the vicinity of dwellings of refuse of all sorts, but particularly of such as contain decomposable organic matter. The denser the population the more important it becomes to dispose as quickly as possible of human excreta, waste water from personal ablution and washing of clothes etc., The proper disposal and purification of the water-borne sewage of a populous place ought to be a matter of solicitude on the part of the local authority. Hitherto, in many cases, but little attention has been paid to the fitness of place and mode of disposal, and not infrequently the sewers were simply turned into the most convenient water-course or swallowhole; although no doubt, in many cases, they were originally intended as surface water sewers only. It has been alleged that such practise and results are not positively dangerous to health, but in my opinion this is contra ry both to common sense and fact, the only difficulty is to bring the proof home.

The existing sewerage arrangements in this district are with few exceptions, old, inadequate and inefficient; there being little or no treatment before discharge of the effluents into streams or watercourses, commonly referred to in this area as 'sewer dykes'. These 'sewer dykes' especially during the summer months, are a constant source of trouble and it is only by frequent cleansing and attention that the nuisances are temporarily alleviated. Most of the piped sewers in the district were originally constructed as surface water sewers. There is in addition several villages situate on the Lincolnshire limestone and there is a very real danger of the pollution of under-ground water supplies from the disposal of crude sewage without efficient treatment and sterilisation.

In the Government White Paper of April, 1944 under the title 'A National Water Policy' the subject of contamination of underground water supplies is referred to as follows:-

'The question of disposal of sewage and industrial effluent cannot be divorced from that of underground water supply. Strata which freely absorb rainfall also absorb other liquid matter which may reach them. In limestones in particular, with their fissure systems of water circulation, noxious fluids may rapidly travel long distances. No sewage or other objectionable matter should be discharged where it is likely to affect the purity of underground water.'

The truth of this statement has been apparent for some time in Kesteven following observations made by Messrs. Howard Humphrey & Sons, the County Council's Consultant Engineers in 1945. and in the report of the County Medical Officer of Health on 'The Protection of Underground Water Supplies from Pollution by Sewage Effluents', published in 1950. Dr. J.H.C. Clarke, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M & H., the County Medical Officer of Health, in his report, gave the results of an investigation into the manner of sewage disposal in the Administrative County of Kesteven with reference to its effect upon the underground water supplies and outlined the precautions considered necessary to protect those supplies from pollution.

In concluding this report Dr. Clarke stated 'It is my considered opinion that the time has come for definite tightening up of the sewage disposal arrangements in the rural areas of this Lincolnshire Limestone Zone.' He considered that priority should be given to the removal of the dangers arising from sewage and effluent disposal at certain points, amongst which, so far as the East Kesteven Rural Area was concerned included Cranwell Village and South Rauceby Village.

This Council by their concern and relatively progressive outlook have already taken steps to eliminate any source of pollution in the Cranwell area by the provision of modern sewerage and sewage disposal works and the elimination of the discharge of the effluent into the limestone. This was accompanied by the provision of a safe and adequate piped water supply, the condemnation of over fifty shallow wells and the provision of modern sanitary arrangements to all houses in this village.

This Council are now anxious to eliminate the potential hazard that still remains at North and South Rauceby, and they are also anxious to further implement the Government's policy in relation to the repair and improvement of houses which though sound structurally and good for many years yet, are substandard in that they lack modern amenities regarded today as not only desirable, but as necessities in proper housing accommodation. These improvements, whether carried out voluntarily by property owners at their own expense or aided by grants or loans, or compulsorily to some extent by a greater use of statutory powers by the sanitary authority, cannot be effected without greatly increasing the volume of sewage to be disposed of and in my opinion should not proceed without an efficient sewerage system to connect to. However, some considerable progress has already been made in the provision of piped internal supplies of water and sinks, and even the provision of water closets to existing houses, and the construction of some 12 Council houses and 2 private houses at South Rauceby and 8 Council houses at North Rauceby since the report of the County Medical Officer was published, greatly increases the very real danger of polluting the underground water supplies.

The present legislation for dealing with the protection of underground water supplies so far as it affects this area seems ineffective if not non-existent and since what sewers there are, are vested in the local authority and are public sewers, the owner or occupier of any premises or the owner of any private sewer, within the district of the local authority shall be entitled to have his drains or sewer made to communicate with the public sewers of that authority and thereby to discharge foul water and surface water from those premises or that sewer, subject to certain conditions.

It is obvious, therefore that the only means of eliminating these potentially dangerous insanitary conditions is for the provision of efficient sewerage disposal and treatment works and the discharge of the final effluent away from the limestone.

During the past year the Council's officers gave evidence at an Inquiry into their proposals to provide a scheme of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal in the parishes of North and South Rauceby and it was anticipated that permission to proceed with such a scheme would not be seriously delayed.

At the close of the year the Council's officers, together with the Fisheries and Pollution Officer of the Lincolnshire River Board and several elected representatives carried out a survey of sewer dykes and polluted water-courses in seven villages considered by them to be in urgent need of modern sewerage and in this respect they gave primary consideration to the following factors:-

- (1) Public Health.
- (2) Existing and Future Development.
- (3) Finance.

In the following parishes they considered that the provision of adequate sewers is urgent and necessary:-

- (1) Heckington and Great Hale.
- (2) Helpringham.
- (3) Wainfleet.

These villages are virtually surrounded by open sewer dykes and the menace to public health was obvious to members of the inspection committee.

The only comprehensive sewerage and sewage disposal schemes completed by the Council are Cranwell in 1954 and Billingham and Ruskington during the past two years. After our 100% success at Cranwell Village in securing conversions and connections to the new sewers, the response at Billingham and Ruskington are disappointing, and with the exception of Council properties connected direct to such new sewers the connections made by private property owners are very few. I consider that, irrespective of the cost, the Council should avail themselves of their powers under the Public Health Act, 1936 and require all properties to be connected to the new sewers at the Council's expense and conversion of all earthclosets at the joint expense of the owner and the local authority; the old systems of sewers would then be completely utilised as surface water sewers, with a consequent saving in maintainance costs, flushing and cleansing. In addition a complete new disposal plant has been completed at Dorrington but here again no effort has been made to secure conversions of earthclosets at joint expense.

Small disposal schemes serving Council Estates have been completed at Helpringham, Silk Willoughby, Walcot (B) Screddington, Tattershall Bridge, South Kyme and Digby, and it is natural that residents of the Rural District are shewing considerable irritation at the realisation that the provision of these services are now almost wholly dependent upon the presence of Council Houses and in numerous villages a plant is erected for, and only for the service of, Council Houses Estates, even though these may only consist of comparatively few houses.

With piped water supply and modern standards of cleanliness, cesspool and septic tank drainage is expensive, inefficient and essentially outdated, except for isolated individual premises. The department's officers insist on a reasonably efficient type of septic tank with subsoil drainage where improvements are being carried out by individuals in areas where no sewer is available. They prohibit the disposal of effluents direct to dykes in an attempt to prevent any further pollution, although the number of existing points of disposal to such dykes must be countless in this rural area - this is a serious problem that must be faced in the near future.

All new drainage and alterations to existing drainage are inspected by the health inspectors, with the exception of Council houses and in this respect very little trouble is experienced since the majority of contractors seek the advice of the department before commencing such works. Over 600 visits were paid to such works during 1957 in respect of advice, testing etc.;

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Although with the exception of works carried out by Improvement Grant aid the conversion of earth closets to watercarriage system of disposal continues to be relatively slow owing to the inadequate sewerage of the district generally, although the response in villages where new sewerage schemes have been provided is also slow. Here again I cannot understand why the Council do not enforce such conversions where new schemes have been provided. A few schools and licensed houses were improved in this respect during the year. The majority of the older properties within the Council's area are served with vault closets, which are a most objectionable type of convenience, particularly when in a state of disrepair.

EXAMINATION OF SEWAGE EFFLUENTS.

Where Sample Taken From and Date.	This effluent contains per million parts.										pH Value.	5 days Bio-logical oxygen Demand at 65°F.	Slightly Turbid.	Normal	Slightly Foul					
	Total solids dried at 100°C.	Suspended Matter.	Chlorides as Chlorine.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Alumina.	Nitrate Nitrogen	Nitrate Nitrogen.	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate.	Oxygen absorbed from N/80 K ₂ CrO ₄ in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	Turbid						Appearance	Colour.	Normal	Foul	Colour.
Walcot "B". (a) 17.5.57	2,220.00	210.00	205.90	33.17	4.08	0.00	0.00	509.50	66.80	7.90	340.00									
Cranwell. (b) 17.5.57	840.00	30.00	81.65	0.900	0.780	26.00	0.275	207.50	12.50	7.30	19.00									
Digby Camp. (c) 17.5.57	600.00	9.00	60.35	0.140	0.180	11.00	0.001	240.00	3.00	7.20	7.00									
Digby. (d) 10.9.57.	1,000.00	16.00	92.30	0.40	0.46	46.00	0.05	140.00	7.00	7.70	10.00									
Walcot. (e) 10.9.57.	1,220.00	40.00	191.70	11.24	3.72	3.00	5.50	220.00	28.80	7.40	104.00									
South Kyme. (f) 10.5.57.	1,250.00	68.00	113.60	10.70	4.28	3.20	2.50	330.00	24.40	7.50	94.00									

- (a), (e), & (f). A sewage effluent of suitable chemical quality for free discharge into inland waters should satisfy the following standards (parts per million) :-
- (a) The suspended matter should not exceed 30.0;
 - (b) The 5 days Biological oxygen Demand should not exceed 20.0; and
 - (c) The oxygen absorbed from N/80 K₂CrO₄ in 4 hours should not exceed 20.0.
- These sewage effluents do not satisfy any of these standards and were, at the time of sampling, of very inferior quality.
- (b) & (c) At the time of sampling these sewage effluents satisfied the accepted standards of chemical quality for an effluent suitable for free discharge into inland waters.
- (d) At the time of sampling this sewage effluent satisfied the accepted standards of chemical quality for an effluent suitable for free discharge into inland waters and was of very satisfactory quality.

HOUSING.

A considerable amount of work under this heading is carried out by your public health staff both under the Housing Acts and the Public Health Act, 1936. During the year, the Housing Act, 1957 reached the Statute Book; this is an act to consolidate the enactments relating to housing with the exception of certain provisions relating to financial matters. The Rent Act, 1957 also received Royal Assent in June, 1957 which was an Act to amend the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1939, the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946, certain Acts relating to Scotland and certain other enactments relating to the control of rents and the right to retain possession of houses; to provide a minimum length of notice to terminate residential lettings; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

Slum Clearance:

The Council's slum clearance proposals were deposited with the Minister in accordance with sub-section 5 of Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 and was approved by the Minister on the 15th November, 1955. The Council had intimated to the Minister that they were prepared to tackle this problem energetically in a five year programme. The following figures relate to this Council's proposals;

Part 1. The total problem.

- (1) Estimated Number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and suitable for action under Section 11 or 25 of the Housing Act, 1936. 451 plus 99 hutments.
- (11) Period in years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all the houses in (1). 5 years.

Part 2. Orders already made; etc.,

- (111) No. of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders have been submitted to the Minister but have not yet become operative. NIL.
- (1V) No. of houses in (1) in clearance areas and already covered by operative clearance or compulsory purchase orders or owned by the local authority. NIL.

Part 3. Action in the first five years:

- (V) No. of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders are to be made or which are to be purchased by agreement within the five years. NIL.
- (V1) No. of houses which are to be included in clearance areas still to be declared and which within the five years will be owned by the local authority or will have been included in a clearance order or a compulsory purchase order submitted to the Minister. 144.
- (V11) No. of houses under (111), (iV) and (V) and (V1) to be patched (if necessary) and retained within the five years under Section 2 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for temporary accommodation. NIL.

(Vlll) No of houses under (lll), (lV), (V)
and (Vl) to be demolished in 5 years.

144.

(lX) No. of houses (including those already
comprised in operative demolition orders)
to be demolished in the five years as a
result of action under Section 11 of the
Housing Act, 1936.

307

plus 99 hutments.

There is no doubt that slum clearance procedure is an unenviable task in many respects and your public health officers are endeavouring to carry out their duties in this respect, efficiently, with tact and forbearance, and go far beyond their statutory duties in attempting to deal humanly and decently but at the same time firmly with this difficult problem.

At the beginning of our programme I had cause to warn you of the dangers of discrimination, and of the continually changing degrees of enthusiasm of the Council in relation to this problem. We were finding it difficult to substantiate our actions as between one person and another and obviously were being subject to criticism by individual owners and tenants. As I pointed out at that time, to authorise your officers to institute certain legal machinery and to carry out these instructions without further reference to the Committee or Council leaves them in an invidious position when the support of the Council is not forthcoming. However, after considerable discussion you honoured me by giving me your whole-hearted support and I think that we have proved ourselves to have carried out our duties with your co-operation in a manner that can only reflect credit to the Council itself, for its relatively progressive attitude. At this stage I think it opportune to remind ourselves that many tenants after having been moved to other accommodation although objecting vigorously in the first instance have expressed their appreciation for the action of your officers - need I say, that in such cases your officers have a feeling of great satisfaction in achieving such improvements.

From the commencement of our programme on 2nd November, 1955 to 31st December, 1957 the following clearance areas were approved and clearance orders made and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation:

Osbournby No. 1, Clearance Order, 1956.

4 houses and 8 other buildings appurtenant.

No objections. Confirmed without modification.

Osbournby No. 2, Clearance Order, 1956.

5 houses and 12 other buildings appurtenant.

One vigorous objector - Ministry Inquiry.

Confirmed without modification.

Wilsford - Town End No. 1, Clearance Order, 1956.

13 houses and 45 other buildings appurtenant.

Vigorous objections - in respect of 8 houses.

Ministry Inquiry. Confirmed without modification.

Well-maintained allowances to be paid in certain instances.

South Rauceby - The Square No. 1, Clearance Order, 1956.

8 houses and 31 other buildings appurtenant.

No. Objections. Confirmed without modification.

Digby No. 1, Clearance Order, 1956.

3 houses and 11 other buildings appurtenant.

No objections. Confirmed without modification.

Kirkby La Thorpe No. 1, Clearance Order, 1956.

3 houses and 11 other buildings appurtenant.
One objection subsequently withdrawn.
Confirmed without modification.

Walcot (B) No. 1, Clearance Order, 1956.

3 houses and 4 other buildings appurtenant.
2 objections. Ministry Inquiry. Confirmed
without modification.

Martin No. 1, Clearance Order, 1957.

5 houses and 8 other buildings appurtenant.
No objections. Confirmed without modification.
Compensation payable in respect of two owner-
occupied dwellings.

Scopwick and Kirkby Green No. 1, Clearance Order, 1957.

10 houses and 28 other buildings appurtenant.
4 objectors. Ministry Inquiry. Confirmed without
modification

Billingham No. 1 Clearance Order, 1957.

(this order included 2 clearance areas.)
8 houses and 15 other buildings appurtenant.
4 objectors and a petition with several hundred
alleged signatories submitted to Minister.
Ministry Inquiry - awaiting date of Inquiry
at end of year.

In addition to the above, a considerable number
of houses have been dealt with by individual demolition
order procedure. No appeals were made to the Courts
Proposals were accepted to make fit in 13 cases, several
of which were for the conversion of two cottages into
one suitable dwelling, providing reasonable accommodation.

The following table shews the position of the
slum clearance programme at the end of the year.

SLUM CLEARANCE FROM 2nd NOVEMBER, 1955 UNTIL
31st DECEMBER, 1957.

PARISH.	Units dwellings demol- ished since 2/11/55.	Families re- houses since 2/11/55.			Died	Removed to Part III accommodation.	No. of dwellings not demolished but includ- ed in Closing Order, Demolition Orders or Confirmed Clearance Orders.	No. of condemned houses still occupied.	No. of dwellings includ- ed in Clearance Areas - Orders not yet confirmed All occupied.
		In Council Houses.	Found own accommodation.	Houses by other local authorities.					
ANWICK...	2.	1.	1.	-	-	-	2.	-	-
ASCARBY & HOWELL	3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASHBY & FLOKHOLLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASWARBY & SWARBY	-	-	2.	-	-	-	4.	2.	-
AUNSBY & DEMULEBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BILLINGHAY	-	1.	-	-	-	-	2.	1.	-
BLANKNEY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRAUNCEWELL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BURTON PEDWARDINE	-	1.	-	-	-	-	2.	-	-
CRANWELL & BYARDS LANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CL. WPTHORPE & KELBY.	-	-	-	-	1.	-	2.	-	-
DIGBY	3.	3.	3.	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOGDYKE...	2.	-	-	-	-	-	8.	5.	-
DORRINGTON	3.	9.	1.	-	-	-	4.	2.	-
EWERBY & EVEDON	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.	7.	-
GREAT HALE	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.	3.	-
HECKINGTON	4.	-	-	1.	-	-	12.	6.	-
HELFRINGHAM	2.	5.	3.	-	-	-	11.	4.	-
KIRKBY LA. THORPE	5.	4.	-	-	1.	-	3.	1.	-
LEASINGHAM	-	-	2.	-	-	-	4.	2.	-
LITTLE HALE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.	2.	-
MARTIN....	1.	1.	-	-	1.	1.	8.	2.	-
NEWTON & HACEBY	2.	-	-	-	-	-	6.	1.	-
NORTH KYME	2.	-	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH RAUCEBY..	-	1.	1.	-	-	-	3.	1.	-
OSBOURNBY	4.	6.	2.	-	-	-	16.	6.	-
ROWSTON...	-	1.	1.	-	-	-	2.	-	-
ROXHOLME...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RUSKINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.	-	6.
SCOPWICK.	-	-	-	-	-	1.	2.	1.	10.
SCREDINGTON	6.	2.	-	-	1.	-	2.	-	-
SILK WILLOUGHBY	1.	5.	-	-	-	-	3.	-	-
SOUTH KYME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH RAUCEBY..	7.	9.	4.	-	-	-	14.	7.	-
SWATON...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPLE BRUER ETC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THREEKINGHAM...	5.	1.	-	-	-	-	1.	1.	-
TIMBERLAND	1.	-	2.	-	-	-	3.	3.	-
WALCOT 'B'	-	-	2.	-	-	-	7.	4.	-
WALCOT 'F'	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.	1.	-
WILSFORD...	4.	8.	1.	-	-	-	23.	17.	-
MARTIN (CAMPS).	61.	42.	23.	5.	-	-	29.	21.	-
TOTALS.	128.	99.	50.	6.	4.	2.	193.	100.	16.

Whilst the five year programme itself shews a total of 451 houses plus 99 hutments to be dealt with, there is no doubt that there will be considerably more than this number in the future if owners of properties do not take the necessary steps to keep their properties in a reasonable state of repair.

The full implications of the Rent Act, 1957 were not felt during the year and only two applications for Certificates of Disrepair had been received. The procedure is so complicated that the average country dweller becomes so bogged down with the legal machinery that he seeks advice from the department. The advice we can give is limited since through your officers the authority is likely to act in an intermediary capacity. We can, however, give advice on the purport of this legislation and the procedure that is necessary - after that point we can only advise people to seek the advice of a qualified professional adviser. The Act itself states that 'The local authority shall not be concerned to inquire into any obligation as between a landlord and tenant or into the origin of any defect.'

Our knowledge at this point suggests that in a large number of cases tenants are paying increased rents without endeavouring to seek adequate repair work and in others, particularly the very low-rated properties landlords cannot increase the rents to bring in a sufficient amount to pay for repairs and are not taking any interest in the property until it becomes vacant when they endeavour to sell same with vacant possession or accept what rent is offered them by people desperate for accommodation.

Improvement Grants:

The Council have been active and have encouraged the operation of the Improvement Grant provisions of the Housing Acts and the following figures shew the progress made in this respect:-

	<u>1956.</u>	<u>1957.</u>
No. of applications approved.	53.	52.
No. of Improvement Schemes completed.	50.	48.
Total No. of schemes actually completed since the Council decided to operate these provisions.		228.
Capital Contribution from local authority in respect of such schemes.	£45,648.	

Housing Repairs.

No. of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action by local authority or their officers during the year 1957.	107.
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No. of formal notices under Public Health Acts served, requiring defects to be remedied at dwelling-houses during 1957.	59.
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<u>Demolitions.</u>	<u>1956.</u>	<u>1957.</u>
No. of houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders etc.,	79.	41.
No. of persons displaced from such houses.	183.	59.

Overcrowding.

It is impossible to keep any accurate records regarding the number of cases of overcrowding without the appointment of additional staff to make continual time-consuming inspections and re-inspections. Your officers consider that the 'permitted No.' in relation to occupied dwellings should be based on the bedroom accommodation available. The Council are sympathetic to cases of serious overcrowding and give serious consideration to their re-housing when possible.

Housing of Tuberculous Families.

Here again the Council gives priority to the rehousing of families including patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Your officers regularly inspect the accommodation of such families, the majority of whom are now living in suitable accommodation.

The Repair and Reconditioning of Houses Generally.

The Registrar General's report on the statistics derived from the 1951 census shews the comparatively low standard of housing generally in the district. The Council shewed concern at the number of houses found to be lacking such essential amenities as sinks and internal supplies of water apart from normal disrepair, and after studying a comprehensive report by your Chief Public Health Inspector decided that the time was opportune to commence a ten-year programme to ensure that such houses would be provided with these essentials as well as adequate drainage and the remedying of items of disrepair. The number of houses dealt with under these headings formally during 1956 and 1957 are as follows:-

Provision of sinks including adequate drainage.	207.
Provision of internal piped water supply.	237.
Items of disrepair.	166.

This work necessitates a considerable number of visits and revisits, correspondence, interviews with owners and tradesmen etc., before the works are finally completed.

Provision of Housing Accommodation by the Local Authority.

The Council have been progressive so far as the provision of Council Houses are concerned and whilst only Eight units of accommodation were provided by them during 1957 owing to severe restrictions on capital expenditure and high bank rates 201 units were completed and occupied in 1956 and 105 in 1955.

Council Houses Completed - 1956.

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>4 B.R. houses</u>	<u>3 B.R. houses</u>	<u>2 B.R. houses</u>	<u>2 B.R. Bunga- lows</u>	<u>2 B.R. flats.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Anwick.	-	12	-	2	-	14
Dorrington.	4	14	6	6	-	30
Great Hale.	-	-	-	2	-	2
Helpringham.	-	6	8	3	-	17
Rauceby, North.	-	4	2	2	-	8
Rauceby, South.	-	6	4	2	-	12
Ruskington.	-	14	22	-	12	48
Silk Willoughby.	-	10	4	2	-	16
Scredington.	-	6	2	-	-	8
Walcot (B)	-	14	-	4	-	18
Wilsford.	-	16	8	4	-	28

Council Houses completed - 1957.

Osbournby - 4 2 B.R. bungalows.
 Helpringham - 4 2B.R. houses.

In addition the Council acquired six sub-standard houses for conversion and minor improvements such as sinks and water, etc., for conversion into four units of accommodation for the use of problem families.

Only 22 converted hutments were still occupied at the end of the year, the Council's policy being to eliminate this type of temporary accommodation as soon as possible. There were originally 99 such conversions carried out by the Council early in the post-war period.

The following table shews the Council's housing achievements both for the pre-war and post-war periods up to the end of the year 1957.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED
 BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY UP TO
 THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1957.

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>POST WAR.</u>			
	<u>Pre-War.</u>	<u>Permanent.</u>	<u>Prefabs.</u>	<u>Conversions.</u>
Anwick... ..	4.	22.	-	-
Ashby-de-la-Launde...	6.	12.	-	-
Aunsby... ..	4.	4.	-	-
Billinghay	80.	62.	20.	-
-do- (Tattershall Bridge) ..	-	40.	-	-
Blankney.	2.	2.	-	-
Burton Pedwardine ...	4.	2.	-	-
Cranwell.	8.	4.	-	-
Digby	10.	34.	-	-
Dogdyke (Chapel Hill)	-	28.	-	-
Dorrington	8.	36.	-	-
Ewerby... ..	-	8.	-	4.
Great Hale	32.	22.	-	-
Heckington	38.	38.	20.	-
-do- (East).	-	12.	-	-
Helpringham	26.	60.	-	-
Kirkby La Thorpe ...	18.	22.	-	-
Leasingham	8.	12.	-	-
Little Hale	4.	-	-	-
Martin... ..	19.	18.	-	22.
-do- (Fen)	4.	8.	-	-
North Kyme	3.	28.	-	-
Osbournby	6.	32.	-	-
Rowston..	2.	20.	-	-
Ruskington	76.	218.	20.	-
Scopwick.	6.	2.	-	-
Scredington	12.	18.	-	-
South Kyme	4.	20.	-	-
Swaton... ..	8.	12.	-	-
Threekingham... ..	-	16.	-	-
Timberland	14.	18.	-	-
Walcot (Near Billinghay)	12.	44.	-	-
Walcot (F)	-	4.	-	-
Wilsford.	12.	34.	-	-
	<u>430.</u>	<u>912.</u>	<u>60.</u>	<u>26.</u>

Applications for Council Houses and the Need for Such Houses.

The number of live applications on the Council's Housing List at the end of 1957 shewed a total of 251. compared with 530 at the end of 1955 and 648 at the end of 1954.

Only a few of these applicants are tenants of slum clearance properties and as over 200 further houses are to be dealt with in the slum clearance programme during the next three years, and as over 100 houses are still occupied though subject to demolition orders etc., the need for satisfactory housing accommodation to be provided by the Council is still a major problem to be tackled energetically. The Council's policy in conformity with the Government's is to concentrate solely on providing houses for slum clearance.

Erection of Private Houses.

The number of private houses built in the Council's area during the past few years are shewn in the following figures:-

1957.	33.
1956.	31.
1955.	30.
1954.	30.
1953.	26.
1952.	16.
1946 - 1951.	85.

Prevention of the Break-up of Families.

The problem of the rent defaulter and the threat of eviction has so far been reasonably successfully dealt with in the occasional case after conference between National Assistance, Welfare Officers etc. The Council's progressive attitude admits that the problem family is a problem to be dealt with and not to be overlooked but it will need courage on the part of the Housing Selection Sub-committees of the parishes concerned to rehouse these people in permanent houses. The Council have made a start in this respect during the year by purchasing suitable properties at Ewerby, to be utilised if necessary for the attempted rehabilitation of such families. Although the demand will be for a higher rental, there can be no doubt that better housing conditions and their presence among more respectable and fortunate members of the community can only have a good effect upon them.

WATER SUPPLIES.

In accordance with the provisions of Part 11 of the Public Health Act, 1936 as amended by the Water Act, 1945 the Council are most anxious that an adequate and wholesome supply of water should be available in pipes to every part of their district in which there are houses or schools; and since the first and second stages of the Regional Water Supply Scheme have been completed it was considered expedient that the third stage should proceed without delay.

The completed first stage of the Regional Scheme with the new pump house in Drove Lane, Sleaford has been in operation together with the new 1,000,000 gallon reservoir at Wilsford Heath since 1955.

Mains have been laid and are now serving, Wilsford, Kelby, Culverthorpe, Swarby, South Rauceby, North Rauceby, and Silk Willoughby. Newton, Walcot(F) Threekingham, Dembleby, Osbournby, Aunsby and Spanby have been connected to the Regional Scheme. Extension mains linking Screddington and Swaton to the regional supply have been completed and are now in operation together with an additional main at Gorse Lane, Screddington. The second stage of the scheme was completed which included the laying of pipes from North Rauceby to Cranwell, Leasingham, Brauncewell School, Ruskington, Anwick, Haverholme, Ewerby, Howell and Asgarby. It is hoped that the third stage of the southern scheme providing for the laying of mains from 'Brickmakers Arms' Mareham Lane to Threekingham, Threekingham to Newton, Little Hale to Burton Pedwardine and Helpringham to Swaton will be completed during 1958. Leasingham, Ruskington, Helpringham, Heckington, Evedon, Newton and Great Hale pumping works are not now in use.

Two new boreholes have been sunk at Ashby and satisfactorily tested as the first stage in the Regional Scheme for the Northern district. In addition the top part of Digby village has been connected to the Ashby water supply by laying of a connecting link, part of the proposed regionalisation of the Northern District. The pumphouse at Ashby has also been electrified with a semi-automatic pumping device.

Concern was expressed during the year at the pressure at Martin and it was hoped that the first stage of the Northern scheme will not be long delayed.

The Council continued to provide water in bulk to the R.A.F. station at Cranwell and to West Kesteven R.D.C., The Council also received water into the Martin camp water tower from the North Kesteven R.D.C.

Water was carted to Brauncewell parish and a few isolated properties throughout the year owing to the polluted private supplies available in those areas. Particular attention was paid to ensuring that these emergency supplies were of satisfactory bacterial quality and frequent tests were carried out to determine that the chlorine residual was sufficient in such supplies.

196 samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. The public supplies were of satisfactory bacterial quality. Several private supplies were of doubtful bacterial quality and advice was given on the precautions to be taken with regard to such supplies to prevent or minimise any possible pollution and in several cases advice was given on the installation of small domestic chlorinating plants.

A considerable number of inspections are made annually as the regional scheme progresses in an attempt to persuade owners of properties served by the new scheme to provide internal piped supplies of water from the new mains. Action was taken in 237 cases since 1956 to enforce such a supply of water.

It is the duty of every local authority to provide a supply of wholesome water in pipes and to take the pipes affording the supply to such places as will enable houses and schools to be connected at reasonable cost. The supply to outlying groups of houses is expensive and schemes are held up on this account, and from the policy of the Council of requiring guarantees from potential users towards the Council's liability.

The following statistics show the number of houses and estimated civilian population in each parish of the rural district and the number of houses provided with a public supply of water:-

WATER SUPPLY.

<u>PARISH.</u>	Number of Houses at 31/12/57	Number of Inhab- ited Houses at 31/12/57.	Popula- tion. Civilian Estim- ated.	No of Stand posts.	No. pay- in Dom- estic water Rate.	No. Not on Public Supply.
Anwick	86.	79.	227.	1.	82.	4
Asgarby & Howell..	36.	33.	133.	-	2.	34
Ashby and Bloxholme	97.	84.	288.	-	73.	24
Aswarby & Swarby..	59.	54.	166.	-	47.	12
Aunsby & Dembleby.	52.	50.	143.	3.	45.	7
Billinghay.. ...	557.	543.	1,649.	3.	553.	4.
Blankney.... ...	127.	119.	396.	-	52.	75.
Brauncewell. ...	30.	22.	75.	-	3.	27.
Burton Pedwardine.	43.	35.	134.	-	41.	2
Cranwell & Byards Leap ...	124.	120.	374.	-	115.	9
Culverthorpe & Kelby ...	35.	30.	94.	-	28.	7.
Digby.	141.	134.	440.	2.	138.	3.
Dogdyke	80.	69.	226.	4.	74.	6.
Dorrington.. ...	148.	137.	352.	-	131.	17.
Ewerby & Evedon...	119.	106.	320.	2.	116.	3.
Great Hale... ..	197.	178.	566.	1.	187.	10.
Hackington.. ...	628.	610.	1,810.	2.	609.	19.
Helpringham. ...	262.	241.	731.	11.	240.	12.
Kirkby La Thorpe..	83.	77.	257.	1.	74.	9.
Leasingham.. ...	166.	161.	447.	-	151.	13.
Little Hale. ...	66.	59.	204.	-	57.	9.
Martin	292.	242.	771.	5.	252.	40.
Newton & Haceby...	50.	37.	114.	2.	43.	7.
North Kyme.. ...	197.	186.	568.	2.	195.	2.
North Rauceby ...	63.	61.	174.	-	40.	23.
Osbourneby... ..	137.	125.	359.	2.	135.	2.
Rowston	59.	55.	160.	2.	54.	5.
Roxholme	28.	25.	70.	-	-	28.
Ruskington.. ...	791.	773.	2,201.	-	771.	20.
Scopwick	134.	130.	384.	6.	126.	8.
Scredington. ...	87.	84.	267.	1.	77.	10.
Silk Willoughby...	66.	60.	181.	-	43.	23.
South Kyme.. ...	124.	114.	365.	4.	123.	1.
South Rauceby ...	97.	76.	243.	-	84.	13.
Swaton	78.	74.	247.	-	63.	15.
Temple Bruer ...	40.	36.	127.	-	-	40.
Threeringham ...	66.	60.	193.	2.	41.	25.
Timberland.. ...	184.	172.	529.	3.	181.	3.
Walcot 'B'.. ...	172.	161.	490.	2.	167.	5.
Walcot 'F'.. ...	30.	24.	70.	2.	25.	5.
Wilsford	168.	152.	423.	5.	154.	14.

The total number of standposts at the end of 1957 was 68 compared with 200 at the end of 1955. This is entirely due to the efforts of the department in enforcing the provision of internal piped supplies of water at domestic premises.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

S u p p l y.	This sample contains						
	Total Solids dried at 100°C.	Suspended Matter.	Chlorides as Chlorine.	Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrate.	Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrite.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
Sleaford, Drove Lane.	450.00	Absent	24.84	6.30	0.001	0.160	0.056
Ashby-de-la-Launde.	510.00	Absent	39.05	5.75	0.001	0.16	0.072
Scopwick.	420.00	Absent	39.05	5.75	0.001	0.104	0.04
Dorrington Village..	400.00	2.80	28.40	Absent	0.001	0.028	0.056
Dorrington Fen.	425.00	Absent	102.95	Absent	0.001	0.144	0.048
Martin.	630.00	Absent	49.70	7.00	0.001	0.028	0.048
Kirkby la Thorpe.	380.00	Absent	39.05	Absent	0.005	0.028	0.024
Leasingham.	420.00	Absent	46.15	4.00	0.001	0.028	0.084
Scopwick.	400.00	Absent	39.05	4.75	0.001	0.024	0.128
Ruskington.	420.00	Absent	39.05	1.80	0.001	0.052	0.028
Heckington.	390.00	Absent	39.05	Absent	0.002	0.028	0.036
Helpringham.	390.00	4.20	28.40	Absent	0.002	0.016	0.024

A water with under 50 parts per million of hardness may be said to be soft.

A water with 50 to 100 parts per million of hardness may be said to moderately soft.

A water with 100 to 150 parts per million may be said to be slightly hard.

A water with over 200 parts per million and under 300 parts per million of hardness may be said to be hard.

A water with over 300 parts per million of hardness may be said to be very hard or excessively hard.

OF WATER SUPPLIES.

per million parts:-

per million parts:-										
Temporary Hardness.	Permanent Hardness.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours from N/80 KMnO4.	pH Value.	Appearance.	Odour.	Taste and Colour.	Heavy Metals.	Free Chlorine.	Fluorides as Fluorine.	Sodium Carbonate.
205.00	140.00	0.16	7.10	Clear & Bright.	NONE	Normal	ABSENT	ABSENT	0.084	53.00
200.00	180.00	0.32	7.10	Clear & Bright.		Normal			0.08	
195.00	140.00	0.20	7.10	Clear & Bright.		Normal			0.06	
215.00	155.00	0.04	7.30	Slightly Turbid.		Normal			0.13	
195.00	0.00	0.08	7.30	Clear & Bright.		Normal			0.85	
200.00	230.00	0.16	7.30	Clear & Bright.		Normal				
210.00	70.00	0.16	7.10	Clear & Bright.		Normal				
202.50	147.50	0.80	7.40	Clear & Bright.		Normal				
210.00	140.00	0.20	7.30	Clear & Bright.		Normal				
210.00	125.00	0.12	7.30	Clear & Bright.		Normal				
145.00	0.00	0.12	7.30	Clear & Bright.	106.0					
245.00	35.00	0.12	7.20	Slightly Turbid.		Normal Colour Brownish				

The waters in this district are of a neutral reaction; pH values ranging from 7.10 to 7.40 (Average 7.23)

None of the waters shew any evidence of plumbo-solvency.

The waters are generally HARD.

Temporary Hardness - due to carbonates of calcium and magnesium - reduced by boiling which throws the carbonates out of solution by the loss of carbonic acid. Ranges from 145p.p.m. to 245p.p.m. Average 202.7 p.p.m.

Permanent Hardness - Usually is due to the presence of sulphates of calcium and magnesium, but occasionally to chlorides and nitrates also. Ranges from 0.00p.p.m. to 230p.p.m. Average 113.5p.p.m.

Total Hardness. varies from 145 p.p.m. to 430 p.p.m. Average 316 p.p.m.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
OF WATER DURING 1957.

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Where taken.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
2-1-57.	North Kyme.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
2-1-57.	Leasingham.	do.	Highly Satisfactory.
2-1-57.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
2-1-57.	Anwick.	do.	do.
2-1-57.	Great Hale.	do.	do.
2-1-57.	Helpringham.	do.	do.
2-1-57.	Heckington.	do.	do.
2-1-57.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.	Satisfactory.
8-1-57.	Burton Pedwardine.	do.	Highly Satisfactory.
8-1-57.	Aswarby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory-eviden of recent gross faeca pollution.
8-1-57.	Aswarby.	do.	do.
8-1-57.	Scredington.	Public Supply.	Highly Satisfactory.
23-1-57.	Sleaford, Drove Lane.	do.	do.
23-1-57.	Ashby-de-la-launde.	do.	do.
23-1-57.	Aswarby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
23-1-57.	Scopwick.	Public Supply.	Highly Satisfactory.
23-1-57.	Dorrington Village.	do.	do.
23-1-57.	Aswarby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
31-1-57.	Scopwick.	Public Supply.	Highly Satisfactory.
31-1-57.	Martin Camp.	do.	do.
31-1-57.	Ashby-de-la-launde.	do.	Satisfactory.
31-1-57.	Sleaford, Drove Lane.	do.	Highly Satisfactory.
31-1-57.	Burton Pedwardine.	do.	do.
31-1-57.	Dorrington Fen.	do.	do.
31-1-57.	Sleaford, Drove Lane.	do.	Satisfactory.
31-1-57.	Ashby-de-la-launde.	do.	do.
31-1-57.	Scopwick.	do.	do.
31-1-57.	Dorrington Village.	do.	do.
31-1-57.	Dorrington Fen.	do.	do.
31-1-57.	Martin.	do.	do.
31-1-57.	Dorrington Village.	do.	Suspicious.
7-2-57.	Ruskington.	do.	Satisfactory.
7-2-57.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.	Highly Satisfactory.
7-2-57.	Aswarby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
7-2-57.	Silk Willoughby.	do.	Highly Satisfactory.
7-2-57.	Great Hale.	Public Supply.	do.
7-2-57.	Helpringham.	do.	do.
7-2-57.	Heckington.	do.	do.
21-2-57.	Ashby-de-la-launde.	do.	Excellent.
21-2-57.	Dorrington.	do.	do.
21-2-57.	Dorrington Fen.	do.	do.
21-2-57.	Digby.	do.	Satisfactory.
21-2-57.	Ruskington.	do.	Excellent.
21-2-57.	Sleaford, Drove Lane.	do.	do.
28-2-57.	Leasingham.	do.	do.
28-2-57.	Silk Willoughby.	do.	do.
28-2-57.	Aswarby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
21-3-57.	Sleaford, Drove Lane.	Public Supply.	Excellent.
21-3-57.	Heckington.	do.	do.
21-3-57.	Helpringham.	do.	do.
21-3-57.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.	do.
21-3-57.	Great Hale.	do.	do.
28-3-57.	Digby.	do.	do.
28-3-57.	Dorrington.	do.	do.
28-3-57.	Ashby-de-la-Launde.	do.	do.
28-3-57.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
28-3-57.	Asgarby.	do.	do.
28-3-57.	Howell.	do.	do.
28-3-57.	Dorrington.	do.	do.
4-4-57.	Leasingham.	do.	do.
4-4-57.	Heckington.	do.	do.
4-4-57.	Spanby.	Private Supply.	Satisfactory.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Where Taken.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
4-4-57	Great Hale	Public Supply	Excellent
4-4-57	Spanby	do.	do.
4-4-57	Helpringham	do.	do.
4-4-57	Little Hale	do.	do.
16-4-57	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	do.
16-4-57	Ruskington	do.	do.
16-4-57	Dorrington Village	do.	do.
16-4-57	Dorrington Fen	do.	do.
16-4-57	Digby	do.	do.
2-5-57	Great Hale	do.	do.
2-5-57	Helpringham	do.	do.
2-5-57	Kirkby La Thorpe	do.	do.
2-5-57	Scottingham	do.	do.
2-5-57	Leasingham	do.	do.
2-5-57	Heckington	do.	do.
9-5-57	Scopwick	do.	do.
9-5-57	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	do.
9-5-57	Dorrington Village	do.	Unsatisfactory
9-5-57	Threackingham	do.	Excellent
9-5-57	Ruskington	do.	do.
9-5-57	Dorrington Fen	do.	do.
9-5-57	Kirkby La Thorpe	do.	do.
9-5-57	Leasingham	do.	Satisfactory
9-5-57	Scopwick	do.	do.
9-5-57	Ruskington	do.	do.
9-5-57	Heckington	do.	do.
9-5-57	Helpringham	do.	Satisfactory. This water was slightly turbid due to brown oxide of iron.
9-5-57	Heckington	do.	Excellent
16-5-57	Great Hale	do.	do.
16-5-57	Helpringham	do.	do.
16-5-57	Kirkby La Thorpe	do.	do.
16-5-57	Dorrington Village	do.	do.
16-5-57	Leasingham	do.	do.
16-5-57	Ruskington	do.	do.
21-5-57	Digby	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
4-6-47	Dorrington Fen	Public Supply	Excellent
4-6-47	Scopwick	do.	do.
4-6-47	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	Unsatisfactory
4-6-57	Sleaford, Drove Lane	do.	Excellent
20-6-57	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	do.
20-6-57	Helpringham	do.	do.
20-6-57	Ruskington	do.	do.
20-6-57	Heckington	do.	do.
20-6-57	Kirkby La Thorpe	do.	do.
20-6-57	Great Hale	do.	do.
20-6-57	Dorrington Village	do.	Unsatisfactory
20-6-57	Leasingham	do.	Satisfactory
27-6-57	Digby	do.	Excellent
27-6-57	Kirkby La Thorpe	do.	do.
27-6-57	Dorrington Village	do.	Doubtful
27-6-57	Dorrington Fen	do.	Excellent
27-6-57	Brauncewell	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
16-7-57	Ruskington	Public Supply	Excellent
16-7-57	Great Hale	do.	do.
16-7-57	Heckington	do.	do.
16-7-57	Helpringham	do.	do.
16-7-57	Kirkby La Thorpe	do.	do.
25-7-57	Digby	do.	do.
25-7-57	Dorrington Village	do.	Unsatisfactory
25-7-57	Dorrington Fen	do.	Excellent
25-7-57	Digby	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
25-7-57	Sleaford, Drove Lane	Public Supply	Excellent
25-7-57	Leasingham	do.	Unsatisfactory
1-8-57	Leasingham	do.	Excellent
1-8-57	Dorrington	do.	Satisfactory
1-8-57	Ruskington	do.	Excellent
1-8-57	Scopwick	do.	do.
8-8-57	Dorrington Village	do.	do.
8-8-57	Heckington	do.	do.

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Where Taken.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
8-8-57	Digby	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory - Not suitable for domestic use.
8-8-57	Helpringham	Public Supply	Excellent
8-8-57	Leasingham	do.	do.
8-8-57	Great Hale	do.	Doubtful
15-8-57	Sleaford, Drove Lane	do.	Excellent
15-8-57	Digby	do.	do.
15-8-57	Walcot "B"	do.	do.
15-8-57	Burton Pedwardine	do.	do.
15-8-57	Kirkby La Thorpe	do.	do.
15-8-57	Brauncewell	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
21-8-57	Sleaford, Drove Lane	Public Supply	Excellent
21-8-57	Ruskington	do.	do.
21-8-57	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	do.
21-8-57	Crawwell	do.	do.
27-8-57	Scopwick	Private Supply	Satisfactory
27-8-57	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	do.
27-8-57	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	unsuitable for domestic purposes.
27-8-57	Scopwick	Public Supply	Satisfactory
27-8-57	Green Man wood	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
27-8-57	Temple Bruer	do.	not very satisfactory.
27-8-57	Temple Bruer	do.	Doubtful
27-8-57	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	not very satisfactory.
5-9-57	Temple Bruer	do.	Unsatisfactory
5-9-57	Green Man Farm	do.	do.
5-9-57	Temple Bruer	do.	satisfactory
5-9-57	Slate House Farm	do.	Unsatisfactory
5-9-57	Mount Farm	do.	do.
19-9-57	Leasingham	Public Supply	Excellent
19-9-57	Kirkby La Thorpe	do.	do.
19-9-57	Great Hale	do.	do.
19-9-57	Neckington	do.	Unsatisfactory
19-9-57	Helpringham	do.	Excellent
19-9-57	Dorrington Village	do.	do.
26-9-57	Ruskington	do.	do.
26-9-57	Crawwell Village	do.	do.
26-9-57	Digby Village	do.	do.
26-9-57	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	unsatisfactory
3-10-57	Sleaford, Drove Lane	do.	Excellent
3-10-57	Dorrington Fen	do.	do.
3-10-57	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	Satisfactory
16-10-57	Ruskington	do.	Excellent
16-10-57	Leasingham	do.	do.
16-10-57	Scopwick	do.	do.
16-10-57	Dorrington	do.	Unsatisfactory
24-10-57	Helpringham	do.	Excellent
24-10-57	Osbourney	do.	do.
24-10-57	Kirkby La Thorpe	do.	do.
24-10-57	Neckington	do.	Unsatisfactory
24-10-57	Great Hale	do.	Satisfactory
7-11-57	Dorrington Fen	do.	Excellent
7-11-57	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	do.
21-11-57	Neckington	do.	do.
21-11-57	Kirkby La Thorpe	do.	do.
21-11-57	Ruskington	do.	do.
21-11-57	Burton Gorse	do.	do.
21-11-57	Great Hale	do.	do.
21-11-57	Helpringham	do.	do.
21-11-57	Digby	do.	do.
21-11-57	Leasingham	do.	do.
5-12-57	Ruskington	do.	do.
5-12-57	Helpringham	do.	do.
5-12-57	Kirkby La Thorpe	do.	do.
5-12-57	Billingham	do.	do.
12-12-57	Dorrington	do.	do.
12-12-57	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	do.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Meat Inspection:-

I am pleased to be able to report that a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered for human consumption at the six licensed private slaughterhouses in use in this district was carried out by your Inspectors during the year. This record has been maintained since 7th July, 1954 when decontrol took place. The private slaughterhouses, which many of us as practising health officers had thought never to see again were improved to some moderate degree and relicensed. Fortunately only seven were licensed by your authority out of a total of nineteen prior to the outbreak of hostilities in 1939. These are situated at

Billingham	-	2
Ruskington	-	2
Heckington	-	2
Osournby	-	1

One of the private slaughterhouses at Billingham ceased to be used as such during the past year.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 - 1952 requires that notice of intention to slaughter must be given to the local authority and the carcase and internal organs may, irrespective of whether or not they have been inspected, be removed from the place of slaughter at the expiration of three hours from the time of slaughter or six hours from the time of delivery of the notice to slaughter, whichever is the latter, except that when such time falls between 7 p.m. on one day and 7 a.m. on the next, the removal shall be postponed until the latter time. Such lack of control of slaughtering hours at private slaughterhouses by the local authority necessitates your Inspectors carrying out inspections at all times, very often outside normal office hours and at week-ends and holiday times. This work alone causes a good deal of inconvenience in the routine of the department and in the personal lives of your Inspectors. Not that any instructions have been given by the local authority for such overtime to be worked, but the sense of responsibility of the officers to the public at large and their satisfaction in giving a one hundred per cent service in this respect is their prime consideration.

The quality of meat derived from animals slaughtered in the district has been of a reasonable standard, but the standard and knowledge of hygiene of the men engaged in this work is generally poor and one dispaire of ever teaching this particular generation of slaughtermen the most elementary rules of hygiene.

Consideration was given towards the end of the year to the proposed new Slaughterhouses Bill and the Regulations to be made thereunder, and several meetings of Public Health Inspectors in the South Lincolnshire Area were convened to enable some measure of agreement to be reached on the interpretation of the proposed Regulations, and in accordance with the request of the Minister, the attention of all butchers and slaughterhouse owners in the area was drawn to these proposals.

It was noted with regret that the Government's policy for regulating the provision of slaughterhouses as set out in the White Paper (Cmd. 9761) does not require that the total number of slaughterhouses should be limited according to a central plan under which each slaughterhouse should serve a specific area. The plan for a limited number of slaughterhouses on this basis set out in Appendix VI of the Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses does not, therefore, form an integral part of the Government's policy.

A meeting of local authorities as was enumerated in the siting plan No. 34 of Appendix VI of the aforementioned report was convened by the Sleaford U.D.C. to discuss Slaughterhouse Policy - this meeting was in fact held on the 7th January, 1958.

Butchers in the Rural district not being licensees of slaughterhouses make use of the slaughtering facilities in the Sleaford Urban District.

The following table shows the statistics in relation to meat inspection in the rural area :-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part - 1957.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	440	29	2	949	1148	Nil
Number inspected	440	29	2	949	1148	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	2	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	91	7	Nil	9	42	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.68	24.14	Nil	00.95	3.83	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	2	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	26	5	-	1	16	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.91	17.24	-	00.11	1.57	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	3	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with cysticercus bovis	5.68	10.34	-	-	-	-

As a result of such inspections the following unsound meat was voluntarily destroyed or diverted to uses other than human consumption.

2 pig carcasses and all offal	generalised tuberculosis
1 pig carcass and all offal	acute swine erysipelas
1 pig carcass and all offal	septicaemia and emaciation
31 beast livers	cirrhosis
35 part beast livers	cirrhosis
8 beast livers	localised tuberculosis
17 beast livers	abscesses
4 part beast livers	abscesses
2 beast livers	parasitic
7 pig livers	parasitic
5 sheep livers	cirrhosis
1 sheep liver	parasitic
13 beast lungs	parasitic
11 beast lungs	localised tuberculosis
3 beast lungs	abscesses
1 beast lungs	pleurisy
2 pig lungs	localised tuberculosis
19 pig lungs	pneumonia
1 sheep lungs	parasitic
1 sheep lungs	pneumonia
22 beast heads and tongues	localised tuberculosis
11 beast heads and tongues	cysticercus bovis
1 beast head and tongue	actinomycosis
15 pig heads	localised tuberculosis
14 beast hearts	cysticercus bovis
1 beast heart	pericarditis
1 beast heart	localised tuberculosis
1 pigs spleen, liver and heart	cloudy swelling
beef trimmings	bruising
1 pig pluck	localised tuberculosis
pig fat and skin	urticaria
5 pig lungs	congestion
1 beast mesenteric fat	localised tuberculosis
1 cows udder	localised tuberculosis
half a pigs head	lymphadenitis
75 lbs beef	bone taint
1 sheep head	contaminated with tuberculosis
1 beast spleen	contaminated with tuberculosis
1 sheep liver	shearing injury
pork trimmings	septic flesh wounds
2 pig mesenteric fats	localised tuberculosis
1 beast spleen	inflammation
1 leg of pork	abscess
1 part leg of pork	joint dislocation and inflammation
pork trimmings	injury
1 beast heart, lungs, liver and skirt	traumatic pericarditis

Total weight condemned - 1 ton 13 cwts 3 qrs 3 lbs.

Condemned meat is regularly collected by two by-product manufacturers for conversion into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

Meat Inspection Since Decontrol

on 7th July, 1954.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Animals Slaughtered & Inspected</u>					<u>No. of separate visits for inspection</u>
	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	
1954	185	-	2	729	362	295
1955	435	19	5	1489	1149	660
1956	488	11	3	1049	1278	544
1957	440	29	2	949	1148	538

Meat Condemned and Voluntary Surrendered.

1954	1 ton.	1 cwt.	2 qrs.	8 lbs.
1955	2 ton.	2 cwt.	2 qrs.	18 lbs.
1956	2 ton.	15 cwt.	3 qrs.	7 lbs.
1957	1 ton.	13 cwt.	3 qrs.	3 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1954.

This Act amends the 1933 Act provisions with regard to the issue of licenses and any license is required to specify:-

- (a) the kinds of animals which may be slaughtered or stunned by the holder, and
- (b) the types of instrument which may be used by him for that purpose.

The Council have not issued any licenses for the slaughter of horses. They have restricted slaughtermen to and have specified the use of a mechanically operated captive bolt type of slaughtering instrument for all animals.

The following licenses have been issued :-

- 22 licenses authorising the slaughter.
 - .. of all animals except equines.
 - 1 license authorising the slaughter of pigs only.

Milk and Dairies

Many of the duties formerly the responsibility of the Local Authority under this heading were taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in October, 1949. The primary duty of the Local Authority now remains the registration and supervision of distributors and dairies, other than dairy farms.

Distributors 1

Dealers - Pasteurised 2

Dealers - Sterilised 3

Supplementary Licences:-

Tuberculin Tested 5

Accredited -

Pasteurised 5

Sterilised 5

In 1957 there were 56 milk producers in the Rural Area, 28 of whom were producers of Tuberculin Tested milks.

The following table shows the number of samples of milk which have been examined at the Public Health Laboratory:-

Sample Submitted for	No. of Samples Submitted.	R e s u l t	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Methylene Blue Examination.	6	6	-
Phosphatase Test	5	5	-
Turbidity Test	1	1	-
Bacillus Tuberculosis.	44	Negative.	Positive.
		44	-
Brucella Abortus.	44	40	4

Of the 44 samples of milk submitted for biological examination during the year there were no samples positive to Tuberculosis, four samples were positive to Brucellosis. The Divisional Veterinary Officer was informed of all positive herds; the owners were informed and asked not to supply same to family and workmen without boiling. In all cases the bulk of each supply was submitted for heat treatment before sale, and consequently no notices were served by the Medical Officer of Health restraining the sale of milk infected or suspected of being so infected with Diseases under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949.

There are now no pasteurising establishments in the Council's area; the only dealer having surrendered his Pasteuriser's license in 1954.

Representations were made to one particularly large dairy to ensure that their vehicles were provided with canopies.

Ice Cream.

Sixteen samples of ice cream were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination (methylene blue test) and were **graded** as follows.

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylen Blue	No. of Samples.
1	4½ hours or more.	11
2	2½ to 4 hours.	4
3	½ to 2 hours.	-
4	0 hours.	1

Samples placed in grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory and samples placed in grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

This interpretation of the results is subject to the Ministry of Health's suggestion that owing to numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgement should be based rather on a series of samples, and it is suggested that over a period, 50% of a vendor's samples should be Grade 1, 80% Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20% Grade 3 and none should be Grade 4. It is gratifying to report that the ice cream retailed in this area has proved to be of a high standard of cleanliness, the only unsatisfactory sample being from a reputable manufacture, and some considerable delay had occurred in submitting same for examination on a particularly hot day - further samples from this manufacturer were all Provision Grade 1.

Four iced lollies or water ices were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which were highly satisfactory.

Numerous inspections of Mobile Ice Cream Vans have been made and whilst hand washing facilities etc. were provided, as to whether or not they are used as frequently as they should be is a matter for conjecture.

Public Houses, Restaurant and

Catering Establishments.

All the licensed houses; some 51, have been inspected during the year. 12 such establishments have surrendered their licenses since 1955. New and improved sanitary arrangements have been provided in numerous instances as well as better washing facilities for glasses etc. There is still, however, much to be done in respect of the provision of modern amenities, especially at the smaller licensed houses in the district, and in particular with regard to the housing accommodation of the proprietors themselves. The owners of this type of premises require constant prodding and reminders to carry out relatively minor works to comply with present legislation; they are quick to find excuses to defer such works, yet on the other hand spend fantastic amounts on complete modernisation in a few instances.

It is now 2 years since the food hygiene regulations were introduced and the department realises that, particularly where a company own many such houses, they cannot all be brought up to a high standard at once, but sufficient time has elapsed to enable them to provide the minimum standard enforceable at law and we are accordingly, adopting a stronger attitude and are not so ready to accept excuses.

The catering establishments, other than licensed houses, are relatively few, there being only nine in the area. Frequent visits have been paid to these establishments and numerous improvements have been carried out during the year. No serious contraventions of the regulations were observed.

There are one or two mobile fish and chip vans operating in the area and although washhand basins are installed in such vehicles, I feel that present legislation is inadequate to deal effectively with such vehicles. One proprietor of a mobile canteen was warned not to appear again in the Council's area unless he carried out certain works; in this case he hasn't reappeared.

Registration of Food Premises.

The number of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream, preserved foods, etc and registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are as follows:-

Preparation or manufacture of sausages, of potted meat etc.	15
Fish frying premises.	10
Ice Cream Manufacturers.	Nil
Ice Cream Vendors.	38

Food Premises - General.

The number and types of food premises in the District are:-

Butchers	12
Grocers and Provisions.	62
Cafes, Snack Bars etc.	9
Hotels, Inns, Guest Houses	51
Greengrocers	6
Bakers and Confectioners	12
Fishmongers	1
Fried Fish Shops	10
Prepared Food Factory	1
Poultry Dressing Factory	1
Ice Cream, Minerals, Sweets	20
Seasonal Kiosks	2
Chemists	2
Works Canteens	2

The figures above have been enumerated in respect of the principal trade concerned. It has become noticeable over the past few years that traders are tending to become more general than specific in the types of commodities sold.

Numerous improvements have been effected at many of these premises during the year. No recourse to statutory action was taken although many warnings were given.

Food Factories.

There are two moderately large food factories in the area, both now reasonably modern.

One factory producing prepared food products, (sausage, meat pies etc) and confectionery, long established with a good reputation.

One poultry dressing factory recently established and now dealing with an average kill of 10 - 17,000 birds per week, rising to a maximum of approximately 19,000 per week during the peak periods at Christmas time.

Frequent visits have been paid to both factories and it is pleasing to report that the management of both concerns have shown a keen interest in modern sanitary practice and co-operate with the inspectorate to the full extent. In both cases any advice given has been acted upon and so far as equipment is concerned they are both fully equipped to produce a hygienic product. They have in fact provided far more than the Food Hygiene Regulations demand and any contraventions of good practice can only be attributable to any carelessness on the part of their staffs. In both cases considerable expenditure is incurred to maintain their standards.

School Canteens.

Whilst occasional visits are made to these premises, it has been agreed that as the County Council are responsible for their provision and administration, and to secure some measure of uniformity throughout the whole County, the County Health Inspector regularly inspects these premises and keeps this department fully informed as to any action he recommends, my officers also inspect occasionally.

Shops Act, 1950.

Part of the provisions of Section 38 only of this Act is administered by this Council and deals with ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences. It seems ridiculous that at the same premises some other authority should deal with lighting and the provision of washing facilities. However no major problem arises in the administration since the majority of shops are family concerns adjacent to living accommodation and in respect of food shops action is taken under other more convenient legislation.

Food Hygiene Propaganda.

Since the food hygiene regulations came into force some considerable amount of propaganda material has been distributed by the department and much advice has been given verbally to individual traders and food handlers by the department's officers. Several film shows, lectures and brain trusts have been held sponsored by the Council but the attendance has not been encouraging. It is significant to note here that whenever such measures are taken the large food factory referred to earlier in this report is fully represented - here again one comes to the conclusion that we are preaching to the converted.

Food Hygiene - General.

There has been some improvement in the handling of foodstuffs generally during the past two years but there is still room for further considerable improvement and no room for complacency. The mere provision of suitable equipment, hot and cold water supplies etc., whilst most essential is not the answer alone, but the intelligent use of such equipment and an elementary knowledge of the principles of hygiene. Most people are seriously affronted by any reference to their unhygienic behaviour and a considerable amount of tact is necessary when pointing out to them their failings in this respect.

How many food handlers or for that matter members of the public wash their hands thoroughly everytime they have cause to use the W.C; and yet this question of 'clean hands' is probably the most important requirement of 'clean food'. 'Food Hygiene' is not a 'fad' neither has it any political significance, and whilst the onus must rest with the food industry primarily, it is up to each and everyone of us to thoroughly understand the implications of bad food handling. Your health inspectors whilst armed with adequate legal powers to perform their functions in this respect have approached this problem from an educational point of view and whilst confident in their knowledge and in the support of the Statutes it is not their intention to seek legal sanctions except in the minority of cases where conformity to a reasonable standard is not forthcoming. The importance of food hygiene is just as important in the home as elsewhere, and it cannot be stressed too strongly to the housewife that any unhygienic practise in the home is just as likely to prejudice her family as any unhygienic practise on the part of anyone else handling the foodstuffs she purchases.

Bacteriological Examination of Utensil Swabs and Rinsing Waters.

Occasional swabbing of utensils and equipment is carried out, particularly at the large premises. These were generally satisfactory. Advice has been given in many instances on the use of chemical bactericides and detergents.

Legal Action.

Information was laid before a magistrate of the 'sale of a mouldy pork pie being not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser'. At the request of the defendants legal representatives the hearing was adjourned until January 1958.

The following Table gives the particulars in which it was considered necessary to take action other than verbally and notices were served in respect of the following contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, since March 1956.

<u>Nature of Contravention.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Lack of suitable sinks.	34
Lack of Wash-hand basins.	29
Lack of hot water supply.	65
Lack of cold water supply.	30
Lack of Towels, soap, nailbrush.	40
Unclean Towels etc.	12
Inadequate or unsuitable closets.	14
Defective closets	5
Unclean closets.	5
No ventilated space between closet and foodrooms.	3
Defective drainage.	8
Insanitary food stores (condemned).	6
Unclean foodstores.	37
Defects in foodstores.	15
Lack of flyproofing.	8
Inadequate ventilation.	2
Inadequate lighting.	4
Unsuitable display of food and food on floors.	15
Animals in food rooms.	3
Rodent infestation in foodrooms.	6
No protection against birds etc.	2
Unsuitable equipment.	3
Smoking in foodrooms.	6
No notices to 'wash your hands' after using the W.C.	35
Unclean clothing.	8
No. separate accommodation or locker for outer clothing, footwear etc.	21
No first aid equipment.	5
Uncovered cuts and wounds.	4
Use of newspaper in contact with food.	3
Refuse accumulations in foodstores.	4
Vehicles inspected.	6

Food and Drugs Sampling.

The Kesteven County Council as Food and Drugs Authority are responsible for the sampling of Food and Drugs within the Council's area, and I am indebted to Mr. E. T. Hawley, D.P.A. (Oxon.) the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the following information regarding this work.

As emphasised in the annual report for previous years, in planning the sampling programme for the County he had in mind, two main factors - (a) to give an overall coverage of 3 samples per 1,000 of population annually and (b) to carry this out in a way which gives the greatest benefit to the purchasing public. Thus, since the town of Sleaford is regarded as being essential to the needs of a large proportion of the inhabitants of the rural district, Sleaford U.D.C. is combined with the East Kesteven R.D.C. to give a cognate sampling area with a population of approximately 30,000 for which the target is 90 samples per annum.

During the year under review 87 samples were obtained in this area, the articles sampled being :-

Butter	6	Milk	29
Cherries (in syrup)	1	Milk (condensed)	1
Cheese	2	Meat paste	1
Coffee and Chicory	1	Minced meat	2
Confectionery	3	Preserves	5
Cream	5	Sauce	1
Decrose	1	Sausages (pork)	6
Ice Cream	2	Sausages (beef)	1
Margarine	5	Soft drinks	5
Marzipan	1	Sweetex	1
Olive Oil	1	Tinned meats & soups	7

With the exception of some of the samples of milk and cream which were tested in the Department's laboratory and found to be genuine, all the above were submitted to the Public Analyst for Kesteven, W. W. Taylor Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C. of Nottingham. Samples on which the Analyst reported adversely were dealt with as follows :-

No. 270 Milk	Below statutory presumptive
273 "	standard see below remarks.
277 ") "appeal to cows"	" " " "
286 ") "	" " " "
295 "	" " " "
263 Pork luncheon meat.	Although these samples con-
293 " " "	tained less meat than the
	Association of Public Analysts
	recommends, action was
	deferred in both cases pend-
	ing the promulgation of an
	anticipated statutory standard.

Sample Nos. 270, 273, 286 (milk) were taken from a Lindsey producer-retailer who sells a lot of milk in the eastern parts of Kesteven, mostly from a high yielding Friesian herd. "Appeal" samples taken at the farm showed that there was no difference between the bottled milk being retailed and the milk 'as it came from the cows'. In these circumstances the case was referred to the Lindsey Authority for advisory action.

Sample No. 295 (milk) this sample was taken from a Lindsey producer - retailer, an old man of 68 who milks 4 cows and retails the product in two handcans. In view of the fact that 'appeal' samples taken at the farm were low in 'other solids' (8.29% and 8.09%) it was decided that a written caution in respect of the milk fat deficiency would meet the case. License subsequently withdrawn.

The High Court case of Hunt versus Richardson (1916) is a good defence where the producer can show that the milk he is selling, though below the statutory standard, is 'as it came from the cows'. In both cases referred to, this was so, in the first case because the producer milks a herd of high-yielding Friesians and in the second case because of exceptionally unbalanced milking intervals.

Largely because of the number of poor quality milk samples taken in connection with the investigations at Coningsby and Kirkstead, the milk statistics for East Kesteven alone would be somewhat misleading. For example, the fifteen samples of morning's milk from these two sources showed an average 3.07% butterfat and 8.50% other solids. A much more satisfactory figure is that for pasteurised mixed milk sold in bottles, some twelve samples of which show an average of 3.80% butterfat and 8.88% other solids, almost exactly the average which prevails throughout the County.

In spite of considerable publicity and continuous pressure from interested parties, the Minister of Food still resists the temptation to re-introduce a statutory standard for sausages. The reason for this, it seems, is the very great difficulty analysts have in saying with scientific exactitude what meats have been used in the manufacture of a sausage. It is, nevertheless, possible for an analyst to say that a 'pork' sausage is composed largely of pork and to discover any large proportion of alien meat. Generally speaking, however, Lincolnshire Sausages still live up to their high reputation and the six samples of pork sausages obtained in your area during the year were just a little above the County average with 67.5% of meat at 3/- per lb. One sample of rather expensive beef sausages contained 74.7% of meat at 2/7½d. per lb.

The two Ice Cream samples were very satisfactory containing 34.21% and 32.34% of total solids respectively, with an ample margin in each of the three main constituents. The statutory standard, as you know, is 5% fats, 10% sugar and 7.5% milk solids, a total of 22.5%.

The five samples of Margarine were all subjected to a vitamin A test and were found to contain from 797 to 946 international units of vitamin A per ounce, thereby satisfying the Food Standards (Margarine) Order, 1954. Samples of Butter, Cream and Soft Drinks were also satisfactory, indeed, it is true to say that the Public Analyst found very little wrong with the majority of samples submitted to him from your area during the year.

While the administration of the Food and Drugs Act sometimes involves a penal sanction, much good work is done advising traders of their obligations and helping them to avoid infringements. Viewed in this light the work of the Department under this statute during the past year has been singularly rewarding.

Food Poisoning.

Only one notification of food poisoning was notified during the year. The cause and agent were not identified.

Laboratory Facilities.

There has been no change in existing arrangements which satisfactorily meet all needs.

Bacteriological

and Biological - The Public Health Laboratory Service,
County Hospital,
St. Anne's Road,
Lincoln.

Chemical

- W. W. Taylor, Esq. B.Sc. F.R.I.C.,
Public Analyst & Consulting Chemist,
1, Regent Street,
Nottingham.

The numbers of various samples submitted for examination are as follows :-

Bacteriological	-	water	196
		Ice cream	16
		Water Ices	4
		Milk	6
		Sewage Effluents	7
		Faeces	6
		Rectal Swab	1
		Food (pork pie)	1
		Calf Food	3
		Bran	1
		Mouse Faeces	1
		Bovine Faeces	6
		Beast's Mesenteric Gland	1
		Pigs Mesenteric Gland	1
		Utensil Swabs	60
		Drainage Swabs	4
		Rinsing Water	6
		Animal Swabs	4
Biological	-	Milk	44
Chemical	-	Water	12
		Sewage Effluents	7
		Milk	1

Petroleum Acts.

During the year 67 visits were paid to premises where petroleum spirit was stored and it was necessary on a number of occasions to bring the requirements of this legislation rather forcibly to the notice of the owners. The advice given was readily taken.

No. of Petroleum Licences on the Register at the end of the year.	120
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No. of new Petroleum Licences issued during the year 1956/1957.	22
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No. of gallons of Petroleum Spirit stored.	127.370
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The Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations 1957 came into operation on the First of July, 1957, and consolidated with amendments all the regulations previously in force governing the conveyance of petroleum spirit by road. The principle amendment of substance was Regulation 16 which deals with the precautions to be taken when delivering petroleum spirit. The new responsibilities were brought to all concerned by circular letter before the Regulations came into operation and in order to facilitate the purchase of certificates necessary to such persons, the Council acquired a stock in book form for resale to licensees.

The Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 - 1936, Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions for the storage of Petroleum Spirit was under consideration at the end of the year by the local authorities in Holland and Kesteven, and several joint meetings were held in an effort to ensure some measure of uniformity in the said areas before adopting the code.

The administration of these Regulations is another onerous duty imposed on your Chief Public Health Inspector.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

8 defects were found in factories in this area, none being brought to the attention of the department by H.M. Inspector of Factories. Compliance with the notices was effected without recourse to statutory action in all cases. Section 107 and 108 of the Act apply the provisions of Part 1. of the Act with respect to sanitary conveniences to building operations and works of engineering construction as though they were factories and the contractors were occupiers. The departments officers pay attention to this requirement when inspecting such sites on other occasions.

One large factory which has developed considerably during the past few years has incurred substantial expenditure in complying with the advice of your officers and have also provided a canteen for their employees; 3 such factories now providing these reasonable facilities. The co-operation of the Fire Service officers has been maintained in issuing 'means of escape in case of fire' certificates. The routine inspection of the many premises coming within the definition of a factory has been somewhat unstabled during the year owing to the pressure of other work. It is hoped however that a comprehensive survey of such premises may be undertaken in the near future.

Outworkers Premises.

One notification was received regarding premises used by outworkers. This was in conjunction with a female worker employed in the manufacture of furniture trimmings. On inspection the premises were found to be satisfactory in all respects.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health, including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>No. of written notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted.</u>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	16.	4.	Nil.
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	23.	4.	Nil.
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, but not including outworkers' premises.	31.	6.	Nil.
	—	—	
Total.	70.	14.	Nil.
	—	—	

2. Cases in which defects were found :-

	<u>Number of Defects</u>	
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)		
Insufficient	1	1
Unsuitable or defective	2	2
Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other Offences against the Act, not including offences relating to out-work.	-	-
Total.	8	8

Referred to H.M. Inspector. Nil

Referred by H.M. Inspector. One

Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted. Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORKERS.

<u>Nature of Work.</u>	<u>No. of out-workers.</u>	<u>No. of cases in which default in sending lists to Council.</u>	<u>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.</u>	<u>Notices Prosecuted.</u>
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Curtains and furniture hangings. 1

Rag - Flock Act.

There are no premises in this Council's area requiring the attention of your Officers under this Act.

Smoke Abatement.

Atmospheric pollution gives little concern in this area and no complaints were received by the department during the year, and in no case was any nuisance observed under this heading. Advice is given in many cases on the use of smokeless fuel burning appliances.

Heating Appliances (Fireguard) Act, 1952.

The responsibility for administering the above Act to prohibit the sale or letting of certain heating appliances without an effective fireguard, and regulations made under this Act in 1953, was placed on local authorities. Several inspections have been made in connection with this legislation but no infringements of the Regulations were noticed.

Public Vehicles.

No action was necessary during the year in respect of filthy or verminous public vehicles, and as reported in previous years it is pleasing to note that most operators disinfect their vehicles at regular intervals.

Canal Boats.

No canal boats are registered with this authority, therefore no action was necessary.

Dangerous Structures.

Three dangerous structures were dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. In all cases demolition or reconstruction was carried out without recourse to statutory action.

Spraying of Becks etc.

Several dykes, ditches and ponds and the vegetation along same were sprayed with an aqueous solution of D.D.T or a sodium hypochlorite.

Filthy and Verminous Premises.

Eight houses were disinfested during the year. Action was taken in three cases under Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

It was necessary in one case involving an elderly couple to apply to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order for their detention in a suitable hospital or other place on the grounds that they were aged and were found to be living in insanitary conditions and were unable to devote to themselves and were not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. Despite opposition and appeals to Her Majesty, The Prime Minister, Home Office etc, the Magistrates granted the Order which was eventually renewed and this pathetic problem was finally solved by the couple agreeing to stay in part III. accommodation voluntarily.

Another such case was represented to the Council by your Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector but after considerable discussion, publicity, and in the opinion of the Health Officer's misguided sympathy, the Council finally decided not to confirm the original proposals of the Health Committee. Some considerable improvement eventually took place by voluntary workers cleaning and maintaining the derelict cottage occupied by this couple - the cottage already being subject to an operative Demolition Order made in 1938.

Another such case involving an elderly spinster living in a condemned cottage in pathetic circumstances was dealt with, the lady in question finally agreeing to move into part III. accommodation voluntarily, the Magistrates being asked to confirm an Order in case she changed her mind.

Such extreme cases are relatively few but with the increase in an aging population the Health Department are constantly on the lookout for such tragedies in an attempt to catch them before they reach the stage of filthiness and squalor beyond which the committal to appropriate accommodation is necessary. Needless to say such cases demand a good deal of patience, tact and constant visiting.

In no case was it necessary to take action under the provisions of Section 50 of the Act in relation to the burial of persons, where no suitable arrangement for the disposal of the body had been made.

Pet Animals Act.

Only one licence to keep a pet shop has been issued by the Council and frequent visits have confirmed the suitability of the applicant to keep such a shop and on no occasion did the conditions of the licence appear to have been contravened.

Moveable Dwellings.

The number of moveable dwellings in the area at the end of the year was 18. The majority of these dwellings are of a proprietary type and are no doubt providing reasonable housing accommodation for the occupants. Your officers were satisfied in respect of the sanitary conveniences provided; the quality and accessibility of the water supplies available, and with the methods adopted for the disposal of waste water and refuse, before recommending the granting of the necessary licences. Several complaints were again received in respect of small gypsy encampments in one particular area of the district, and numerous visits were paid to these squatters to prevent serious public health nuisances arising. During the year application was received for the establishment of a Caravan Site at Ruskington - this was licenced and the proprietor carried out in full the recommendations of your officers and there were eight vans on the site at the end of the year in addition to the above.

Squatters.

Since the cessation of hostilities the problem of squatters occupying former military hutments in the area was for some time a serious problem and only firm action by the Council during 1955 resulted in the demolition of the majority of these buildings. Since that date the problem has more or less been confined to the occasional occupation of similar derelict buildings and hutments but your officers have dealt with them in an appropriate manner without recourse to statutory action.

Disinfections in Case of Disease.

The terminal disinfection of dwelling houses etc. where cases of infectious disease have occurred is not now carried out as a routine measure. In several cases however, on application, dwelling houses have been so disinfected, and from a psychological point of view alone is of some value.

Domestic Pests.

During the warmer months frequent requests were made for advice in dealing with ants, and earwigs invading dwelling houses, particularly where land had recently been broken up. In numerous instances, particularly in respect of Council Houses, your workmen carried out such control measures as were thought appropriate without charge. Similarly in the case of persistent trouble by wasps, when other measures failed the department was willing and able to solve these problems.

In one particular persistent infestation by flour mites, after punitive action by the occupier had failed, they were advised to call in the assistance of a specialist fumigation firm.

Hairdressing Establishments.

Several such establishments were visited by your Health Officers during the year and advice was given where necessary. It is thought by your officers that control of these businesses should be effected by adequate legislation.

Schools.

There has again been some improvement in the conversion of closet accommodation and the provision of hand washing facilities and adequate drainage at a few schools during the year although the restrictions on capital expenditure has seriously curtailed this work. The closest co-operation exists between the officers of your Public Health Department and the officials of the County Education and Public Health Departments. Your Cleansing Department continues the twice-yearly emptying of vault closets and septic tanks at all schools in the Council's area, under a contract agreed with the County Education Committee in 1952, and there is no doubt that this helps to some extent to alleviate the nuisances arising from the conservancy system of sanitation.

Public Conveniences.

Public conveniences are provided by the Council at Martin Village and at Chapel Hill. The responsibility for maintaining and cleansing rests with the Council's Surveyor and I can well appreciate his difficulties in this respect. Some of the people using same no doubt require instruction in personal hygiene, cleanliness, and respect for public property. The conveniences at Chapel Hill are regularly made use of by fishermen resorting to the River Witham.

Agriculture, Safety, Health and Welfare, Provisions Act 1956.

An Act to provide for securing the safety health and welfare of persons employed in agriculture and certain other occupations and the avoidance of accidents to children arising out of the use, in connection with agriculture, of machinery or implements; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

The Sanitary Authority are responsible for the enforcement of Sections 3 (1) and 5 of this Act, relating to the provision of and cleanliness of sanitary conveniences on farms.

Offensive Trades.

There is only one offensive trade registered in this area, a Fat Extractor, a large factory in the North of the district. This trade is technically 'offensive' and is defined as such in the Public Health Act, 1936. The chemical process used at this factory is however, practically innocuous, and there is no likelihood of a nuisance being caused. The Council gave their consent to the establishment of this trade of 'fat extracting' for an initial period of 5 years.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

In addition to the many inspections carried out in respect of housing, food inspection and sampling of water supplies etc., over 4,000 visits, inspections and interviews with owners, tradesmen, etc., have been carried out by your inspectors in connection with the many and varied duties that fall to the lot of a public health inspector in such a large rural area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The present system of collection, covering the whole of the Council's area with the exception of Air Ministry property at Cranwell and a few isolated dwellings, is based on a weekly collection for the larger parishes of Billingham and Walcott, Ruskington and Heckington and a fortnightly service for the remainder of the district.

The collection is a 'kerbside' collection requiring householders to place their bins at a convenient point adjacent to the highway to facilitate the work of collection. In exceptional cases, owing to old age, infirmity or other reasonable cause, the bins are carried out by your workmen.

As must be obvious in a kerbside collection the refuse must be collected on fixed days irrespective of climatic conditions or other inconveniences. The collections are so arranged that the parishes serviced weekly are carried out on a Monday so that the suspension of the service on Bank Holidays can be put into effect without any major disruption or inconvenience.

Two Karrier CK 3, 12 cubic yard petrol driven refuse freighters, with salvage trailers, are in service (7 years old) and a converted 3 ton Bedford is available as a spare in case of breakdowns. The staff engaged on the service is as follows :-

2 driver loaders.

7 loaders.

The staff employed on this service are also responsible for the disposal of refuse at semi-controlled tips, salvage collection, baling of paper and rags and the loading on rail of such materials. They are also responsible for tip maintenance, soil cartage, spraying of tips etc. and any other duties required of them by the Health Department. In addition, a total of 11 hours spread over three days per week is spent on carting emergency water supplies.

Bearing in mind the fact that these workmen are entitled to 2 weeks' holiday per year and making allowance for sickness and duties other than the collection of refuse, the effective labour strength is somewhat reduced from the establishment of nine men and they are at times hard-pushed in maintaining the efficiency of this service.

Approximately 5,000 tons of refuse are collected annually and disposed of on tips situate at Ruskington, Martin, Aswarby and South Rauceby. Smaller tips are used on occasions on private lands at the request of private individuals when such tippings can be carried out without causing a nuisance and when such individuals have satisfied the department that the refuse will be adequately covered with soil. Nevertheless, frequent journeys to tips are necessitated, all of which takes time. The manual trimming of refuse in the 'side loader' vehicles also necessitates some little delay in the service.

The service is organised on a five-day week basis of 44 hours in order that the drivers can spend 4 hours on maintenance of their vehicles on Saturday mornings.

This 'kerbside' system and the frequency of collection appears to meet the needs of the district at the present time - the service continues to function satisfactorily and the almost complete lack of complaints received by the department in connection with this service confirms its efficiency.

Table 1 shows the present arrangements for the collection of household refuse.

The vehicles engaged on this service have proved to be most useful on this work but owing to their age I would recommend that the time is drawing close for their replacement and would suggest that the Council seriously consider the acquisition of 18 cubic yard fore and aft tippers, preferably driven by diesel. The use of this type of vehicle would ensure rear loading and eliminate the necessity of manual trimming of the refuse on the vehicle and would reduce the number of journeys to the tips. Frequent observations made by my staff ensure that no further economies can be made in respect of this service until such vehicles as mentioned are acquired.

Your workmen have proved themselves to be efficient and loyal and despite the inclement weather at the beginning of year 1956 only one small village was not serviced on the normal collection day, the workmen being unable to get through the snow drifts, this in my opinion shows their sense of responsibility to the public who employ them and is an achievement we should be proud of.

The provision of protective clothing, consistent with modern practise, is appreciated by your workmen.

The department attempts to control the tipping of refuse but the provision of suitable material for top covering is difficult to obtain although every endeavour is made to acquire such covering especially when engineering works are being carried out in the areas situate within reasonable distance of the tip sites. Regular tip maintenance is attempted manually but consideration must be given to the purchase of suitable earth moving equipment or the expenditure of much more money on the hire of such equipment.

Occasionally there are request for a weekly collection of refuse, more particularly from newcomers to the district who have enjoyed such a service before moving to a rural area. There can be no objection to such a service on hygienic grounds but the inception of such a scheme would obviously impose a more heavy financial burden upon the ratepayers, and I estimate the additional annual expenditure to carry out a weekly service at just over £2,000 per year.

Whilst the public cleansing service of this authority does not attract much of the glamour of local government life, none-the-less the problems of this department are very real and at times troublesome, particularly so far as the proper disposal of refuse is concerned and I would like to express my appreciation for the efficiency and loyalty of the workmen who are employed in this service.

The inception of a weekly collection of refuse as distinct to the present system will obviously require additional labour and transport. At first sight, one would assume that the existing labour force and transport would have to be doubled to secure such a service. However, there are many factors which would ensure economy on this point.

- (1) The really heavy parishes are already serviced weekly.
- (2) It is possible that many householders would only place their bins for collection when full and particularly in the truly rural parishes the amount of refuse produced is less than in the more congested villages. The number of bins to be lifted would in this case be less on a weekly system than in the case of a fortnightly service.
- (3) The provision of an additional vehicle with a larger carrying capacity, lower loading line reducing fatigue and less time-wasting journeys to tips would ensure more time spent on actual collection duties.
- (4) This proposed new vehicle would be utilised in the larger areas enabling the two Karrier freighters to be used in the more sparsely populated districts. These, of course, would be grouped together and would in certain cases necessitate higher mileages.

On the other hand the more frequent a service the more opportunity there is for the householder to get rid of refuse that is not strictly household refuse, and in this respect, I am sure, taking into account our experiences in the parishes service weekly, that there will be an overall increase in the amount of refuse to be collected and I estimate that the annual tonnage will be in the region of 6,500 tons as compared with the present estimate of 5,000 tons.

Without reporting in detail on the storage and disposal of refuse habits of the population in each parish (these vary considerably) I set out in Table 11 the proposals for carrying out a weekly service for the whole area.

To implement this weekly service would necessitate the purchase of a new vehicle and I would recommend a dual tip vehicle of 18 cubic yards capacity either diesel or petrol driven (preferable diesel) and the employment of one extra driver and a loader. In addition in order that one man should be available at all times for baling wastepaper and other extraneous duties, a part-time loader would have to be employed during the holiday periods and in case of sickness (say 6-7 months of the year) since there would be 22 weeks' of the year during which the services of one man would be lost owing to holidays.) The sickness rate at the moment is negligible.

Public Health Act, 1936.
Section 76.

During the year 1957 proceedings were taken against several persons under the provisions of the above act and section for sorting over or disturbing the material deposited on refuse tips in the Council's area.

Existing Refuse Collection Arrangements.

Southern Area			Northern Area		
<u>First Week.</u>			<u>First Week.</u>		
<u>Day</u>	<u>Parish</u>		<u>Day</u>	<u>Parish</u>	
Monday	Heckington		Monday	Billinghay and Fen, Walcott 'B'	
Tuesday	Assarby, Howell, Burton Pedwardine, Aunsby, Dembleby, Scoldington, Swaton.		Tuesday	Anwick, North and South Kyme.	
Wednesday	Spanby, Threackingham, Walcott (E), Newton, Hacesby, Osbournby.		Wednesday	Leasingham, Cranwell, Byards Leap, Roxholme, Brancewell.	
Thursday	Silk Willoughby, Aswarby, Swarby, Culverthorpe - Ruskington.		Thursday	Ruskington and Fen.	
Friday	Depot, Salvage and other duties.		Friday	Blankney, Scopwick, Kirkby Green, Digby Camp.	
<u>Second Week.</u>			<u>Second Week.</u>		
<u>Day</u>	<u>Parish</u>		<u>Day</u>	<u>Parish.</u>	
Monday	Heckington		Monday	Billinghay and Fen, Walcott 'B', Thorpe Tilney.	
Tuesday	Helpingham, Ewerby, Evedon.		Tuesday	Martin Camp, Timberland.	
Wednesday	Ilstford, Kelby, North and South Raucoby.		Wednesday	Dogdyke, Chapel Hill, Martin Dales, Tattershall Bridge, Blankney Fen, Etc.	
Thursday	East Heckington, Great and Little Hale, Kirkby-la-Thorpe.		Thursday	Ruskington and Fen.	
Friday	Depot, Salvage and other duties. Loading Paper on rail.		Friday	Digby, Howston, Bloxholme, Ashby-de-la-Lauce, Dorrington, Digby Camp.	

TABLE 11.

Proposed arrangements to implement Weekly collection service.

Day	New Vehicle 1 driver - 3 men	Carrier Co. 5. 1 driver - 2 men	Carrier CK 3. 1 Driver - 2 men
Monday	Martin Timberland	Dogdyke Chapel Hill Tattershall Bridge Witham Bank Martin Dales Blankney and Thorpe Tilney Fens.	Ashby Bloxholme Digby Camp Blankney
Tuesday	Dorrington Digby Rowston Scopwick & Kirkby Green	Evedon Ewerby Asgarby Burton Pedwardine Kirkby-la-Thorpe	Osbourneby Newton Haceby Auneby, Deableby Walcott (F) Culvertnorpe
Wednesday	Heckington Ewerby Thorpe Howell East Heckington	North Rauceby South Rauceby Wilsford Kelby	Silk willoughby Crofton Swarby Aswarby Scredington Spanby, Threekingham
Thursday	Ruskington and Fen	Salvage, depot, paper on rail etc. one man to help out on Ruskington Area.	Leasingham Foxholme Brauncewell Cranwell
Friday	Billingtonay and Fen Walcott (B) Thorpe Tilney	Anwick North Kyme South Kyme and Fen Area Heckington	Little Hale Great Hale Helpringham Swaton

The maintenance of the vehicles has been carried out efficiently at the depot at Ruskington but the Council's proposals to construct a new central depot at the "Hoplands" Sleaford, should provide more suitable facilities and equipment and possibly skilled labour to carry out the maintenance of all the Council's vehicles even more efficiently and economically.

Waste Paper :-(199 tons. 12 cwts. 1 qr.) consisting of :-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>			
Newsprint.	18	9	0			
Mixed Waste Paper	121	15	2			
Books & Magazines	13	12	2		£	s d.
Fibreboard Containers	17	2	0			
				1398	10	4
Other Salvage Materials (rags, sackings, tins, metals, etc.)						
				36	3	8
Total				1434	14	0

The waste paper was despatched to Thames Board Mills and although the price paid for such waste dropped during the year I consider it to be still economic to segregate such material for salvage. The co-operation of householders in keeping this material separate from their refuse is appreciated and frequent appeals by circulars etc. appear to have had good effect in this respect. Other salvage materials were sold to local merchants.

	<u>Waste Paper</u>			<u>Other Materials</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Prices Realised</u>		
				£.	s.	d.
1957	169	19	2	1398	10	4
1956	192	15	2	1619	9	7
1955	199	12	1	1807	9	0
1954	164	17	3	1238	12	2
1953	126	15	0	892	19	1
1952	121	2	3	1360	2	5
1951	132	12	0	2169	2	7
1950	74	14	2	441	11	9
1949	73	13	0	443	5	7

Despite the fact that severe restrictions on price and tonnage were imposed by the mills early in 1956 and the fact that owing to these restrictions, no special salvage appeals were made 169 tons 19 cwts of waste paper was despatched to the mills and realised £1,398-10-4d. compared with 192 tons 15 cwts 2 qrs. and £1619-9-7d. during 1956. There is no doubt that had these restrictions not been imposed, our target of 250 tons would have easily have been reached with the proposed campaign that could not be put into effect.

The following costs of the refuse collection and disposal services have been taken from the Chief Financial Officer's Accounts for the period April 1956 - March 1957.

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>£.</u>
(a) Wages, Holiday and sick pay.	4261	
National Insurance.	136	
Superannuation.	<u>268</u>	<u>4665</u>
(b) Vehicles (4) Insurances.	34	
" Road Fund Licences.	173	
" Repairs and		
Maintenance	430	
" Petrol and Oil.	574	
Loan Charges (2) Vehicles.	<u>336</u>	<u>1547</u>
(c) Tips - Rents and		
Maintenance.		<u>4</u>
(d) Protective Clothing	48	
Paper baling cord.	37	
Miscellaneous.	<u>16</u>	<u>101</u>
(e) Depot - High Street,		
Ruskington.		
Proportion of Expenses.		<u>251</u>
(f) Administration.		<u>461</u>
Total Expenditure.		<u>£7029</u>

Income

Bales of Salvage :- Paper	1682	
" " " Other		
Materials.	91	
Use of Vehicles - Water		
Carting Etc.	<u>69</u>	<u>1842</u>
Net Rate Requirement.		<u>£5187</u>

The Cesspool emptying service instituted by the Council in 1951 continues to provide a most welcome and efficient service. The 800 gallon Karrier/Yorkshire cesspool emptying vehicle is manned by two workmen and has proved most valuable to the Council and to private householders who can obtain the service for a small charge. The work carried out by this service continues to increase and necessitates a considerable amount of overtime working by the operators. The vehicle is over 7 years old and an order for a new vehicle of similar type but driven by diesel was placed with the manufacturers early in 1958.

During the year the following work was carried out by this machine :-

	<u>Private</u>	<u>Council</u>
Septic Tanks and Cesspools emptied.	475	335
Vault Closets emptied.	411	-
Sewers and drains traced.	-	-
Drains and sewers flushed.	67	131
Water cisterns emptied.	3	-
Cellars emptied.	-	-
Wells emptied.	-	-
Pump sumps emptied.	1	1
Sludge lagoons emptied.	22	-
Disposal plants emptied.	-	22
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>TOTAL.</u>	979	489
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The private work carried out by this machine showed a further increase over the last year and the amount recovered in respect of this work was £1293-11-3d. compared with £1214-13-9d. in 1956.

2,386,000 gallons of effluent was disposed of by spraying on agricultural lands during the year. Difficulties are being experienced in disposing of this effluent on agricultural lands in certain parts of the district and especially when climatic conditions make it impossible for traction on wet ground. But for the efficiency of the workmen engaged on the service and the co-operation of certain farmers and landowners in allowing the effluent to be disposed of on their lands, these difficulties would be serious. It is hoped that as sewage schemes are completed in the district there will be more co-operation in the use of such plants for the disposal of this effluent.

	Private Work							Council Work						
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Septic Tanks etc.	120	314	404	427	435	434	475	632	660	519	440	396	364	335
Vault Closets	89	374	407	418	403	387	411	7	-	-	-	-	12	-
Sewers etc. traced	-	-	-	1	22	58	67	-	3	-	1	14	31	28
Drains etc. flushed & traced	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	5	10	35	72	65	101
Sewers flushed	-	3	1	2	2	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Water cisterns emptied.	1	1	5	2	2	2	1	-	5	1	-	5	4	1
Cellars emptied	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wells emptied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pump houses emptied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ponds sprayed	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ponds drained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewer dykes flushed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2
Manhole flushed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	16	22
Disposal plants emptied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Refuse tips sprayed (fire)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Sludge lagoons emptied	-	-	-	-	-	32	22	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total Charges made.														
Year	Private							Council						
	\$. s. d.							\$. s. d.						
1951	331 17 6							1487 2 3						
1952	626 10 0							1079 10 0						
1953	913 9 0							881 0 0						
1954	957 5 0							1062 17 0						
1955	1072 6 9							1271 0 0						
1956	1214 13 9							1346 5 0						
1957	1293 11 3							1552 10 0						

The following costs of the Cesspool emptying service have been taken from the Chief Financial Officer's Accounts for the period April, 1956 - March, 1957.

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>£.</u>
(a) Wages (2men)	1381	
on repairs.		
National Insurance	33	
Superannuation	<u>71</u>	<u>1485</u>
(b) Vehicle Insurance	11	
" Road Fund Licence	43	
" Repairs & Maintenance & Oil.	200	
" Petrol	<u>443</u>	<u>697</u>
(c) Loan Charges	227	
Miscellaneous	<u>18</u>	<u>245</u>
(d) Ruskington Depot -		
Proportion of Expenses.	63	
General Administration	<u>197</u>	<u>260</u>
Total Expenditure.		<u><u>£2687</u></u>

Income

Charges for Service - Council	1381	
Charges for Service - Private	<u>1301</u>	<u>2682</u>
Total Income.		<u><u>£2682</u></u>

Net Rate Requirement -£5

Scale of Charges

Emptying of Single Vaults - £1
 Cleansing of cesspools
 and septic tanks etc. - £1-5-0d. per hour.
 Minimum charge - £1-5-0d.

Rodent Control.

The Council employs only one rodent operator to carry out the duties imposed by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and he has continued to carry out his duties efficiently, i.e. so far as one operator can in an area of over 190 sq. miles.

The Council provides a free service for Rodent Disinfestation work at private dwelling houses in the district. In addition to providing a free service to private dwelling houses the operator is available for similar work at business and agricultural premises on a repayment basis. It is becoming increasingly apparent that farmers and landowners generally are making use of 'Warfarin' and many are purchasing such material from the Council and carrying out the actual baiting themselves. The operator also pays frequent visits to all Council properties including tips and sewage works these are treated regularly and systematically.

There appeared to be some little improvement in compliance with the Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks Regulations, 1950, during the year and it was not thought necessary to institute legal proceedings for contravention of these Regulations although several warnings were given to defaulters. Informal action was necessary in several cases of infestations on agricultural lands during the year when attempts were made by occupiers and owners to evade their responsibilities in this respect. These necessitated numerous visits and correspondence by your Public Health Staff.

At the request of the Regional Officer, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (Infestation Control Division), we co-operated in a rick survey to ascertain the extent of infestations in a number of ricks. Five ricks were observed whilst threshing and only four live rats and ten dead rats were observed. The live rats were killed during operations. This information shows the value of continuous 'Warfarin' baiting by a competent operator.

The following figures show the extent of infestations of rats and mice observed by your operator during the year and the measures of control taken by the local authority :-

Private Dwelling Houses.

No. of Inspections :-		3,642
No. of Infestations observed :-		
	Rats { Major	1
	{ Minor	222
	Mice { Major	1
	{ Minor	3
No. of treatments carried out.		256

Local Authority Properties etc.

No. of Inspections :-		277
No. of Infestations observed :-		
	Rats { Major	12
	{ Minor	55
No. of treatments carried out.		79

Business Premises.

No. of Inspections :-		334
No. of Infestations observed :-		
	Rats { Major	8
	Minor	36
	Mice { Major	8
	Minor	9
No. of treatments carried out.		61

Agricultural Premises.

No. of Inspections :-		1,720
No. of Infestations observed :-		
	Rats { Major	41
	Minor	155
	Mice { Major	3
	Minor	30

No. of treatments carried out or material provided 261.

Where possible and where necessary 'block' control schemes are carried out.

The following costs of the Rodent Control Service have been taken from the Chief Financial Officer's Accounts for the period 1957/1958.

<u>Expenditure.</u>	£.	£.
(a) Wages	459	
National Insurances	16	
Travelling Allowance	<u>214</u>	<u>690</u>
(b) Baits and poisons	120	
Sundries	5	
(c) Administration	<u>62</u>	<u>187</u>
Total Expenditure.		<u>£877</u>

Income.

Charges for Work	150	
Grant - Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries & Food.	<u>363</u>	<u>513</u>
Net Rate Requirement.		<u>£364</u>

WEATHER:

The following figures shew the rainfall recorded at Cranwell and Sleaford, and the hours of bright sunshine recorded at Cranwell during the year 1957. I am indebted to the Meteorological Officer, Cranwell, and Messrs. Charles Sharpe and Coy., Ltd., Sleaford, for this information.

	<u>CRANWELL.</u>		<u>SLEAFORD.</u>
	<u>Rainfall</u> <u>Inches.</u>	<u>Sunshine.</u> <u>Hours.</u>	<u>Rainfall.</u> <u>Inches.</u>
JANUARY.	1.05	52.1	1.17
FEBRUARY.	1.85	93.9	1.80
MARCH.	1.67	95.0	1.09
APRIL.	0.20	155.1	0.13
MAY.	1.16	214.7	1.45
JUNE.	2.08	272.1	2.41
JULY.	2.72	150.6	2.70
AUGUST.	2.05	138.3	1.79
SEPTEMBER.	3.90	109.5	3.97
OCTOBER.	0.89	88.1	1.11
NOVEMBER.	1.84	68.3	1.67
DECEMBER.	1.72	65.2	1.69
	<u>21.13ins.</u>	<u>1502.9hrs.</u>	<u>20.98ins.</u>

Average annual rainfall for the British Isles
(Standard Period 1881-1915)... .. 41.41ins .

Average annual rainfall for the British Isles
(1870-1936). 42.64ins.

Average annual rainfall for London 25.0 ins.

1 inch of rainfall equals $4\frac{3}{4}$ gallons per square yard
or 22,624 gallons (101tons approx) per acre.

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